The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1874 NO. 105.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Bellefield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. ROAB, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per an.), $10 00.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Election Contests in Both Houses.

Notaries Public--Their Nomination and Duties.

An Act to Protect the Families of Tenants.

Also Fixing Salary of Members

Democratic Members Object to Swearing Again.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, presented a petition contesting the seat of Mr. Lamon, of Philadelphia, by D. A. Nagle. Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Warfel, of Lancaster, presented a petition contesting the seat of Mr. Dill, of Union, by B. F. Wagonseller. Referred to the same committee.

The first nominations of Notaries Public by the Governor under the new Constitution were referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Mr. Rutan read an act relating to foreign insurance companies; also an act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three, of the new Constitution, relative to contracts for supplies, etc., for the Assembly and State Department; also an act relating to the exemption of property from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent, declaring the waiver thereof by a debtor, except in certain cases, void; also an act fixing the compensation of members at one thousand dollars per session.

Mr. Playford offered an act amending the act of 1864 and supplements, relating to suits in dower.

Mr. McClure offered an act to validate acts done by corporations created by courts before the recording of charters.

Mr. White offered a resolution for information as the amount of legal fees received by county officers last year in counties of over 150,000 population.

Mr. Humphreys introduced an act establishing separate orphan's courts, with three judges in Philadelphia, one in Luzerne county and two in Allegheny county.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution to swear the members according to the new Constitution. Objected to by Messrs. Orvis, Brockway and other Democrats, who contended that the oath on the opening of the session was sufficient.

Mr. Mitchell's resolution was passed by a vote of 82 to 10.

Mr. Wolfe, of Union, presented a petition contesting the seat of Jesse Ammerman (Democrat), of Montour.

Speaker McCormick said the question of how to contest was to be settled was an open one, and he would refer the matter to the General Judiciary Committee to establish a precedent.

Notaries Public Must Swear.

Attorney General Dimmick gives his opinion that Notaries Public hereafter appointed must be nominated to and confirmed by the Senate. County officers now in office are not within the provisions of section 20 of the Schedule of the new Constitution. Notaries Public are within said provisions, and must take the oath as prescribed in the new Constitution.

Mexican Veterans.

The deputation of "Mexican Vets," marshaled by Deputy Mayor Barker, of Pittsburgh, passed through this morning, *en route* for Washington.

FORT WAYNE.

Election of Bank Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, January 14, 1874.

The annual election of the stockholders of the First National bank of this city was held last evening. The following directors were elected: J. D. Nuttman, John M. Miller, A. D. Bedcrhiff, J. H. Bass, A. S. Evans, O. A. Simons, Fred. Eckert, B. D. Miner and John M. Nutman. Officers were elected as follows: J. D. Nutiman, President; O. A. Simons, Vice President; L. R. Hartman, Cashier.

The annual election of the Merchants' National bank was also held yesterday. Directors were elected as follows: S. Corry Evans, R. S. Robertson, N. P. Stockbridge, A. C. Hawson, H. C. Hanna, and officers as follows: S. Corry Evans, President; R. S. Robertson, Vice President; C. M. Dawson, Cashier.

WILMINGTON, OHIO.

A Temperance Victory—Warm Place for Saloon Keepers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILMINGTON, O., January 14, 1874.

The whisky war is over in our town. All the saloons are closed, and it is thought by those instrumental in closing them, that there will be no further trouble. A permanent organization has been formed to watch future movements, and it will be made hot for any one who undertakes to open a saloon here.

CRIMES.

Ex-Minister to Venezuela Shot and Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., January 14, 1874.

Colonel Thos. N. Stillwell, late President of the First National bank of this city, and Minister to Venezuela under Johnson, was shot and instantly killed this evening, about five o'clock, by John F. Corwin. It is claimed that Stillwell fired first, and that Corwin shot in self-defense, shooting the Colonel in the temple. Corwin gave himself up to the authorities. The trouble arose out of an old financial trouble.

A Pittsburgh Draft Negotiated.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 14.—A drover, named Colvin, from Peoria, Ill., was fleeced out of a draft drawn by the Penn bank, of Pittsburgh, on New York, for four thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars, by a party of three card monte players on a railroad train coming into the city this morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., January 14, 1874.

The final action of the Legislature in the election of Thurman as United States Senator was taken to-day. The two Houses met in joint assembly, Lieutenant Governor Hart presiding, when the action by the separate Houses was reviewed and ratified. The Lieutenant Governor then announced that Allen G. Thurman was elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1875. The lobby of the House was crowded with visitors to witness the event.

By Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, January 14.—In the House this morning, bills were introduced to repeal the Adair liquor law; to provide for the partition of real estate so as to avoid the necessity of taking and foreclosing mortgages.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to equalize fares and freights on railroads.

At noon both Houses met in joint session to announce the election of Allen G. Thurman to the United States Senate.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1874.

JACOB LAWRENCE, THE MINING STOCK SPECULATOR.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, denied a motion for the discharge of Jacob Lawrence, who is held on a warrant, charged with swindling a number of people in Michigan by means of worthless mining stock. He is in the custody of the sheriff, waiting the action of Governor Dix.

COMMUNISTS HELD TO BAIL.

Several Communists arrested yesterday were released on bail, to await their trial on the charge of having attempted to incite a riot.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,485,315.

The steamships Russia and Egypt, from Liverpool; Perieir, from Brest, and Silesia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

A later dispatch from San Francisco says the China and Colorado are both overdue from Hong Kong and Yokohama, and neither have been heard from.

The Louisville Board of Trade reorganized yesterday, with a good attendance.

The hearing in the case of ex-Treasurer Gage, of Chicago, has been postponed until the 23d inst.

The National Bill Posters' Convention was held in Chicago yesterday.

The Third Annual Convention of the Miller's National Association met in Chicago yesterday with a rather limited attendance.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

SENATE.

Various unfavorable reports were made by the Committee on Claims on bills of a private nature, and their further consideration was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. PRATT presented a petition of the Indianapolis Woman's Suffrage Association, protesting against the passage of the bill limiting suffrage in the territories to males. Referred.

Tuttle was then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge in the act of 1869, for the earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in gold.

Mr. SCHURZ said the issue now seemed to be between resumption and inflation. He thought the doctrine of procrastination in redeeming legal tenders, an alarming and dangerous one. He was surprised to hear the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) a few days since, that the credit of the country had not been impaired. He (Schurz) thought the public credit would be seriously impaired when the government adopted the doctrine of the gentleman, that the government may redeem its promises to pay only when it pleases to do so. Mr. Schurz expressed his disapproval of a re issue of any portion of the forty-four million reserve, and went on to give his views as to the causes of the recent panic, and continued: We have neither a foreign war, nor a domestic rebellion as our gates to-day, nor any other disaster upon us to cause an increase in our currency. This proposition to invest the government with such power meant that it should exercise the power at its discretion to issue any amount of irredeemable legal tender paper money, or, in other words, it placed all the private fortunes in the country at the mercy of the Federal government. Did the Senators think the American people would ever invest any branch of government with this great power? None but despotic governments ever claimed such power. It was virtually debasing the coin of the realm, and he hoped Congress would consider well before it adopted any such measure. If the currency should be expanded to ten thousand millions, the people would complain of an insufficiency. Why? Because an excessive issue generally effected a rise in the prices of the commodities of living, while a return to specie payments decreased the prices of those articles. An irredeemable currency always diverted capital from legitimate business enterprises; hence the continued and insatiable demand for more. The more currency is expended, the greater will its evil become. He did not agree with his colleague (Sargent) that new National banks should be started in the West, or that the issues of those there should be increased, as he did not believe the money loaned by the government was for any benefit that section. He argued that the relief sought by Mr. Cushing to Jeff. Davis, introducing Mr. Roane, and read in the caucus yesterday, was fished out of the rebel archives, now in possession of the government, and handed to the President by a Senator on last Saturday. The President is stated to have remarked, in reply, that he did not think it amounted to anything at this late day, as there were many influential members of the party who had done the same thing during the dubbing times at the beginning of the war. He was reminded that Jesse W. Bright had been dismissed from the Senate for a letter not so strong. The action of the Senate caucus yesterday, induced the President to call a special Cabinet session this morning to determine upon the best course to be pursued in the premises. It was agreed that the distrust of the Senate, inspired by Mr. Cushing's political career, barred all prospect of his confirmation. The withdrawal of the name was therefore agreed upon. In his letter of withdrawal, the President inclosed Mr. Cushing's letter asking that his name be withdrawn. It is

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Vice President Wilson

has returned from his trip to Florida, and was on the floor of the Senate to-day. He is in excellent health and will resume his duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

Gen. Cushing and Gen. Crook.

The Senate to-day settled the construction of the law in regard to brigadier generals, by the confirmation of Lieutenant Colonel Crook. This divides the line from the staff and gives the former its full compliment of brigadiers under the law.

Consular Reorganization.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today referred the various bills before them to sub-committees. Judge Orth, chairman of the committee, and Mr. Willard were appointed a sub-committee to consider the question of Consular reorganization.

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The Committee on Elections to-day reported in the West Virginia case. The majority of the committee declare the October election valid, thus seating Wilson and Martin, of the First and Second districts, respectively.

Taxation of Savings Banks.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day considered Mr. Pierce's bill to exempt from taxation the deposits and capital stock of purely savings banks. The committee is opposed to the measure, declaring that the recent panic demonstrated that the banks have violated their charters by engaging in dangerous speculations.

Mr. Cushing and the Mexican Veterans.

Mr. Cushing, having accepted the invitation to address the veterans of the Mexican war to meet in this city to-morrow, declined that honor in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1874.

My Dear General: I have been compelled most reluctantly to request the Committee of Arrangements to excuse me from the contemplated duty of addressing the veterans of the Mexican war at the approaching convention, in consideration of the pending question in the Senate of my nomination to the office of Chief Justice, which seems to me to require of me abstinence from any such public manifestation at the present time; and this not in regard to myself alone, but equally out of respect for the Executive and the Senate, and for the convention itself. This conclusion, the result of a conviction of a propriety, is most painful to me, but cannot, I feel sure, interfere with the perfect success of the convention in all the great objects for which it has been assembled.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CUSHING.

To General J. W. Denner.

Cushing's Letter to Daniel Marcy.

The letter of Mr. Cushing to Daniel Marcy, of New Hampshire, read by Mr. Sargent in the Republican caucus yesterday, commences by alluding to the scheme to colonize Florida, and proceeds as follows: "This belongs to that base brood of pestilent schemes of a policy towards the insurgent States of subjugation, confiscation, colonization, emancipation, devastation and extermination which sound like the delirious ravings of Sedlam let loose, which, if carried into actual operation, would, in the ultimate effect, most of all injure the loyal States and which tend to cause the great reluctance entertained upon by us for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, to sink down into a mere struggle and suicidal blind rage of self destruction—the abolition of the Constitution and the overthrow of the Union by our own fatal hand—not that of our enemies. This gospel of death, this radical destruction, is the only practical disunionism existing among us of the loyal States. Though it makes believe support, it fiercely opposes the Administration. It is in deadly hostility to the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the people. It is a treasonable conspiracy against the Government. May God, in His mercy, confound all such disloyal counsels."

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

NATIONAL CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

The National Cheap Transportation Convention met this morning in Lyceum Hall, Josiah Quincy in the chair. Mr. Quincy, in an address, advocated legislative restrictions on railroads in matters of freights, &c., and also the construction of a great national water course. He referred to the Atlantic and Great Western, James river and Kanawha canals, and the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and other rivers. His speech elicited great applause, especially that portion declaring that the industrial interests of all sections are so closely connected that no one could suffer without the others. A committee on credentials was appointed, Colonel B. W. Ferobel, of Georgia, chairman. The convention adjourned till 2 P. M. Colonel Lewis E. Thomas, of Iowa, is here, and the States are generally represented. Many members of Congress are delegates; among them are Senator Sherman and Representatives Poland, White, of Alabama, and others. The delegates have credentials from the Governors of their respective States.

WITHDRAWAL OF CUSHING'S NOMINATION.

The following is the message of the President withdrawing the nomination of Caleb Cushing:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1874.

To the Senate of the United States:

Since the nomination of Hon. Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, information has reached me which induces me to withdraw his nomination for the highest judicial office in the government.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAUCUS AND THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

The following particulars in regard to the Republican caucus yesterday have been ascertained. The last forty or fifty minutes of the morning caucus were almost wholly occupied by Senator Sargent, in detailed review of Cushing's public life from the time of President Tyler down to the present day, which he severely criticised, arguing that confirmation ought not to be thought of for a moment. Calls were then made for a vote, but Mr. Boutwell expressed a desire to reply, and the caucus accordingly adjourned to give him and other friends of Mr. Cushing such an opportunity. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Mr. Sargent received an intimation from an undivulged source, that a letter, damaging to Cushing had been discovered in the rebel archives, and, leaving the Senate chamber, he went at once to the War Department to obtain it, if possible. He was informed by Adjutant General Townsend that an order of the Secretary of War would be necessary to authorize the furnishing of the desired copy; and Mr. Sargent proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where Secretary Belknap was attending a meeting of the Cabinet and, with the President, at the time consulting the very document in question. Gen. Belknap made Mr. Sargent's request known to the President, who at once said it should be complied with, as the newly discovered letter was one which it eminently befitted the Senate to hear and take into consideration. A certified copy having been handed to Mr. Sargent, he returned to the Capitol in time for the afternoon caucus. Mr. Boutwell took the floor, according to agreement, as soon as the caucus was called to order, and made a speech of some length in favor of Cushing, and was followed by other friends of Cushing, as heretofore stated. Mr. Sargent reserved the important letter with a view to allow everything to be said in support of Cushing's confirmation that could be said by any one present before putting an end to the discussion by producing the document. Finally he obtained the floor, and read and commented on the letter, being listened to with the closest attention. The result upon the caucus has been already described.

When the President read the letter of Cushing to Jeff. Davis, he at once concluded to withdraw the nomination of Cushing, and caused a communication to be written to the Senate for this purpose. The President, before he nominated Cushing, knew that this gentleman had taken a State oath, similar to the questions which agitated the country just previous to the breaking out of the late civil war, but when Fort Sumter was fired upon Cushing, actuated by Jefferson Davis, tendered his services in a military capacity to assist in putting down the rebellion. Other gentlemen had, like Cushing, declared their opinion that the government had no right to coerce a State, yet when hostilities resulted they were actively found on the side of the Union; but now that this letter of Jefferson Davis has come to light, stating so broadly disunion views, the President, notwithstanding his high appreciation of Cushing's legal attainments, resolved to withdraw his name, fearful that his opinions as expressed in the past might injuriously affect the decisions of the Supreme Court in the event of his confirmation as Chief Justice. The President held an extra Cabinet meeting to-day, which continued for nearly two hours, during which the subject of the Chief Justiceship was considered. A short time before the President's private secretary started for the Capitol, a long letter from Cushing, through General Butler, was received by the President, in which the writer thanks the President for his kindness and partiality in nominating him for the great office of Chief Justice, and, if in contradiction of numerous charges against him from newspaper and other sources, expresses his conviction on the propriety of the several amendments to the Constitution added since the late civil war, and in conclusion asks that his nomination be withdrawn from the Senate. The President, deeming the publication of this letter to the message of withdrawal a postscript, stating that since the message was yesterday written he had received a letter from Cushing, a copy of which he inclosed, deeming it an act of justice so that gentleman to lay the same before the Senate. As soon as the postscript was written, the private secretary left the Executive Mansion for the purpose of delivering the message to the Senate.

The message is accompanied by Cushing's letter to Jefferson Davis, and is the paper upon which the nomination is withdrawn, and also the letter of Cushing to President Grant, to which reference is above made. The original letter of Cushing to Davis is in possession of the War Department. Senator Sargent has a copy of it, which he procured yesterday by virtue of his Senatorial privileges, and which was exhibited by him in the caucus. Efforts to obtain a copy for publication have thus far proved unsuccessful, as the paper is considered in the light of confidential. Nothing has yet been concluded as to a new nominee for Chief Justice. It is supposed in official quarters that Cushing will soon leave Washington for Madrid. The letter of Cushing to Davis was written March 21st, 1861, strongly recommending Archibald Roane to Davis's favorable consideration, Roane having strong Southern sympathies, and being an able scholar, was a contributor to De Bow's *Review* and while briefly alluding to the subjects which then divided the North and South, Cushing spoke of them as the cause of a final separation of the Union, regarding this as an accomplished fact.

MR. CUSHING'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

The following is the letter of Caleb Cushing to the President:

To the President: SIR—Animated by a sense of profound gratitude for the honor you have done me, in nominating me to the high office of Chief Justice of the United States, and perceiving that the continuance of my name before the Senate may be a cause or occasion of inconvenience to yourself or your political friends there, I respectfully request you to withdraw the nomination. Permit me to add that the charges of disloyalty to the Union and Constitution, which have been brought against me in this connection, are utterly destitute of foundation in truth or in fact. I indignantly spurn the imputation. In all the time anterior to the commencement of hostilities in the Southern States, every act of my political life in whatever relation of parties, was governed by the single, dominant purpose of aiming to preserve the threatened integrity of the Union and to avert from my country the calamity of its disruption and of the consequent civil war. How can such a purpose be promoted, otherwise than by political association or personal intercourse with citizens of the different States, including those of the States professedly disaffected to the Union? Should the only possible means of laboring to prevent civil war be stigmatized as disloyalty to the Constitution? But, immediately on the occurrence of the first act of hostility to the Union being struck in the State of South Carolina, I took my stand with the Union and its government. I publicly announced my adhesion to them in the most unequivocal terms. I tendered my services to the President, and I offered my humble way which might testify my fidelity to it, and I have continued from that day to this, as well in official as unofficial action, to tread the path of unswerving devotion to the Union, whether in the actual progress of hostilities against it, or in the subsequent efforts for its restoration and the successive amendments of the Constitution rendered necessary by the changed conditions and relations of the several States and of their respective Executive and Executive inhabitants. The recent amendments of the Constitution, each and all of them as they were in turn adopted, and the legalizing acts for their enforcement and for the accomplishing of reconstruction, had my co-operation and adhesion, and I have supported them constantly, if not in political debate (for which my comparatively retired life afforded neither occasion nor opportunities), yet in legal questions and in the courts, and in council, or in discussion with officers of the government, members of Congress and private persons, I, entertaining the same general respect for these amendments as the rest of the other provisions of the Constitution, and also rendering the special observance due to them, as just and necessary incidents of the reconstruction of the Union. While my nomination was undergoing consideration in the Senate, it would have been unbecoming for me to speak in explanation of my acts or my opinions; but now, with relative indifference to whatever else may have been said, either honestly or maliciously, to my prejudice it belongs to my sense of public duty and it is my right to repel and declare that I have never, in the long course of a not inactive life, done an act, uttered a word, or conceived a thought of disloyalty to the Constitution or Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

[Signed.] C. CUSHING.

MR. CUSHING'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The following is a copy of Caleb Cushing's letter to Jefferson Davis:

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.

Dear Sir: Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you, and he desires it for the purpose of anticipating administrative favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this I take pleasure in assuring you; he is eminently worthy—a Southern man by birth, family and affection; he has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. DeBow's *Review* and other Southern works the lamentable events which have been gradually determining and have at length overthrown the American Union. Whilst a practical man, he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar with, indeed, a predominant literary taste and habits. In the discharge of his official duties he has combined, in a singular degree, the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence, with perfect contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offices of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiment of devotion to that which alone he can call to be his country, namely, the Confederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was appointed. I most heartily commend him as a gentleman, and a man to your confidence and esteem, and I am

Yours with the highest consideration,

Your obedient servant,

CALEB CUSHING.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States.

NOMINATIONS OF POSTMASTERS.

The President made the following nominations to-day: Postmasters, E. W. H. Ellis, Goshen, Ind.; Chas. W. Robbins, Niles, O.; Samuel J. Birrsee, Marshal, Mich.; Thos. C. Patterson, North Platte, Neb.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed H. B. Swoope to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MR. CUSHING'S NOMINATION.

His Political Record Examined.

Damaging Letter Found in the Rebel Archives.

The President Withdraws His Name

Speculations as to the Next Victim

Return of Vice President Wilson

Cushing Declines to Address the Mexican Veterans.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

The Cushing Break-Down.

The wisdom of the old adage, "make haste slowly," was never more forcibly illustrated than in the nomination of Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. When first sent to the Senate there was a disposition to confirm the nomination without the usual formality of a reference. This was evidently the effect of the sudden release of the Senate from the embarrassment growing out of their opposition to Mr. William's case.

The Objection of Mr. Sargent,

when the nomination came up for confirmation, gave an opportunity for inquiry into Mr. Cushing's political career. The letter written by Mr. Cushing to Jeff. Davis, introducing Mr. Roane, and read in the caucus yesterday, was fished out of the rebel archives, now in possession of the government, and handed to the President by a Senator on last Saturday. The President is stated to have remarked, in reply, that he did not think it amounted to anything at this late day, as there were many influential members of the party who had done the same thing during the dubbing times at the beginning of the war. He was reminded that Jesse W. Bright had been dismissed from the Senate for a letter not so strong. The action of the Senate caucus yesterday, induced the President to call a special Cabinet session this morning to determine upon the best course to be pursued in the premises. It was agreed that the distrust of the Senate, inspired by Mr. Cushing's political career, barred all prospect of his confirmation. The withdrawal of the name was therefore agreed upon. In his letter of withdrawal, the President inclosed Mr. Cushing's letter asking that his name be withdrawn. It is

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C. CUSHING.

To General J. W. Denner.

Cushing's Letter to Daniel Marcy.

The letter of Mr. Cushing to Daniel Marcy, of New Hampshire, read by Mr. Sargent in the Republican caucus yesterday, commences by alluding to the scheme to colonize Florida, and proceeds as follows: "This belongs to that base brood of pestilent schemes of a policy towards the insurgent States of subjugation, confiscation, colonization, emancipation, devastation and extermination which sound like the delirious ravings of Sedlam let loose, which, if carried into actual operation, would, in the ultimate effect, most of all injure the loyal States and which tend to cause the great reluctance entertained upon by us for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, to sink down into a mere struggle and suicidal blind rage of self destruction—the abolition of the Constitution and the overthrow of the Union by our own fatal hand—not that of our enemies. This gospel of death, this radical destruction, is the only practical disunionism existing among us of the loyal States. Though it makes believe support, it fiercely opposes the Administration. It is in deadly hostility to the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the people. It is a treasonable conspiracy against the Government. May God, in His mercy, confound all such disloyal counsels."

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

NATIONAL CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

The National Cheap Transportation Convention met this morning in Lyceum Hall, Josiah Quincy in the chair. Mr. Quincy, in an address, advocated legislative restrictions on railroads in matters of freights, &c., and also the construction of a great national water course. He referred to the Atlantic and Great Western, James river and Kanawha canals, and the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and other rivers. His speech elicited great applause, especially that portion declaring that the industrial interests of all sections are so closely connected that no one could suffer without the others. A committee on credentials was appointed, Colonel B. W. Ferobel, of Georgia, chairman. The convention adjourned till 2 P. M. Colonel Lewis E. Thomas, of Iowa, is here, and the States are generally represented. Many members of Congress are delegates; among them are Senator Sherman and Representatives Poland, White, of Alabama, and others. The delegates have credentials from the Governors of their respective States.

WITHDRAWAL OF CUSHING'S NOMINATION.

The following is the message of the President withdrawing the nomination of Caleb Cushing:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1874.

To the Senate of the United States:

Since the nomination of Hon. Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, information has reached me which induces me to withdraw his nomination for the highest judicial office in the government.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAUCUS AND THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

The following particulars in regard to the Republican caucus yesterday have been ascertained. The last forty or fifty minutes of the morning caucus were almost wholly occupied by Senator Sargent, in detailed review of Cushing's public life from the time of President Tyler down to the present day, which he severely criticised, arguing that confirmation

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Second Day's Session—Important Financial Recommendations to Congress.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—The National Board of Trade to-day unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce to Congress praying for an international commission of maritime powers to devise laws for additional safety to ocean travel. After debate, the first resolution of the Boston Board of Trade, relative to a change in the existing revenue laws, was adopted and the remaining ones referred to a committee to report to-morrow. The resolution adopted is as follows: "That in the judgment of the Board, the laws under which the customs duties are now collected are difficult to understand, and in connection with the demoralized system of rewarding informers with moities and with the arbitrary powers vested in the officers, who are themselves informed, to seize books and papers, they commonly serve as traps for honest importers, and an encouragement to corruption, oppression and bribery. A resolution that, in view of the proposed Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, that city would be the proper place for holding the session of the Board during present and coming years, was referred to the Executive Council. The subjects relative to increasing and cheapening transportation were recommitted. President Fraley then read the following report:

The Committee on National Finances resolved, First, that the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress that there shall be no further issue of irredeemable paper money whatever; second, that, in the opinion of this Board, it is the first duty of the government to provide for the retirement and cancellation of so much legal tender issue as has been taken from the authorized forty-four million reserve; third, that it is the imperative duty of the government to restrict its expenditures in every department of the public service to the lowest possible point, and that strict economy be instituted in all appropriations; fourth, that Congress be requested to so amend the national banking law that banks be compelled to hold the coin they receive for interest on their bonds hypothecated as security for their circulation, as a part of their reserve until their reserve in coin shall be equal, at least, to thirty per cent. of their circulation. The remainder of the session was occupied in debate on the report. The debate will close at 1 P. M. to-morrow and a vote on the report taken. Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the southern portion of New England and thence southwestward over the Middle and South Atlantic States, decidedly cold and generally clear weather will prevail, with fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds. For the Lower Lake region, and thence northeastward to Maine, partly cloudy and cold weather with areas of light snow. For the Gulf States and thence northward over the Upper Lake region and the upper Mississippi valley, continued cold and generally clear weather, with northeasterly to northwesterly winds.

Midnight Bulletin.

JANUARY 14, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	15	N. W.	Clear.
Richmond, O	10	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	—5	N. W.	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	0	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kans	7	N.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	16	W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	20	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	21	N. W.	Clear.
New Orleans, La	45	N. E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	10	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	37	N. E.	Clear.
Shreveport	29	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	20	N. W.	Clear.

When Tweed reads that during last year $11,000,000 were added to the liabilities of the city he plundered, he will doubtless conclude that the rogues are neither all dead nor in the Penitentiary.

WANTED.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE—A WAREHOUSE between Market and Smithfield street, on First avenue. Address Lock Box 344.

WANTED—$5,000 OF NORTH PA. RIFLE Seven-Thirty Bonds. Call on LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Broker, 99 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—1,000 bushels of Choice, New Bright Halves, Dried Peaches and Apples. Address WM. HASLAGE & CO., 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPING—A SET OF books to keep in the evening, or accounts settled up and adjusted or any kind of writing done in the evening by a practical Bookkeeper. Address Box D, Commercial Office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$15,000 for 3 years on first class city property, worth three times amount of loan. Also, $4,200 on a first class mortgage. A. H. BAUMAN, Broker, 100 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—80 COAL MINERS; MARried men preferred. Contractors can be employed to run the work. Colored miners wanted. Cooks and general housework girls want work. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY AT THE New Salem, Pa., Glass Works, 10 Boys, between 15 and 16 years of age. Apply to JOHN HOUSTON, Agent, New Salem, Pa.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY AT THE Lexington, Ky., a full set of Rollers, Heaters and their helpers for Goodin Mills. Also, Shear, Plate and Mook Mills. Apply at once to MITCHELL, TRANTER & CO., Covington, Ky., or Postoffice Box 685, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are all within a few miles of navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property of equal value. Apply or address to F. D. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN A large and handsome Office. Call at 95 Fourth avenue.

FO

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1874.

THE Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has an interesting article on "hidden forces." One of the finest practical illustrations of the power of these unseen vitalities over other existences, is afforded in the repeal of the Congressional Salary bill.

ONE plank of the platform of the new Labor party, just organized at Chicago, demands compulsory education. When the laborer is educated, what will become of the influence of such demagogues as are foremost in all the labor movements and parties of the present day?

A CERTAIN paper which quite often does us the honor to carp at our arguments and conclusions, quotes from SHAKSPEARE to the effect that—

"Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits."

The editor of the journal in question is chiefly famed for his keen relish for the luxuries of the table.

THE New York *Herald* thinks that the present age in literature is rapidly becoming one of mere dry science, and that "we abound too greatly in facts." This is only partly true, as, indeed, the history of that paper sufficiently attests. Facts are said to be stubborn, a quality of which the *Herald* is as destitute as the most facile DAGGETT who ever changed faith or service in the interest of better pay.

ACCORDING to our special Washington dispatches of yesterday, there is a great and growing opposition in Congress against Mr. CRESSWELL'S postal telegraph plan. This is good news, inasmuch as it would seem also to indicate that its companion project, the postal savings bank scheme, is meeting with equal disfavor. None of these matters constitute any part of the legitimate business of the government, and no time ought to be wasted upon them by our national legislature.

IT SHOULD receive no encouragement whatever—the claim of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for compensation for the use of its property at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1864 and 1865—which is now being pushed in Congress. The trustees of the concern in question were, during the war, among the bitterest and most truculent enemies of the United States government, while all its printing and publishing resources were kept fully employed in the service of the rebel Confederacy, until the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops. The claim is simply monstrous.

REFERRING to the report that Senator SUMNER favors the confirmation of CALEB CUSHING, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "If he can forget their old Massachusetts antagonisms, we think the country can afford to endorse CUSHING'S political record." Senator SUMNER is not the keeper of the intelligence or conscience of the people. Not very long ago they peremptorily refused to follow his lead in one serious mistake, and they are now giving no less unmistakable evidences that they decline to do so, in another. Whatever the *Press* may be, the people are the echo of no man's, or set of men's opinions.

JUSTICE carries a sharp sword out in Persia. Sometime ago a certain official of the Empire, one YUSSUFF, who had been educated in Europe, where perhaps, he had occasionally fallen in with a strolling American politician, and thus imbibed lax notions—embezzled some funds that had been contributed for the relief of the famine-stricken people, whereupon he was promptly decapitated. Should the time ever arrive when a like summary method of squaring accounts with defaulters shall obtain here, what immense caravans of ghosts will be found wandering uneasily about the shades with their heads under their arms.

THE upright, patient, burden-bearing people having by sheer force of moral pressure cowed the back-paysters into unwilling but unconditional surrender, the next watchword of the former should be, keep down the taxes. They have effectually made their influence felt with regard to one matter which concerned themselves and their children. Now let them insist, as quietly, but as sturdily, that there shall be integrity, honesty, economy and reform in all the departments of the government, from the first office and all its surroundings down to the smallest salaried employees in the public service. It is the hour for the people. Let them embrace its noble opportunities.

WE SEE it stated that a movement is about to be made in the lower branch of Congress to repeal the appropriation of a million dollars annually to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and to cover the money yet unpaid to the company into the national treasury. Good. If our memory serves us aright, the circumstances attending the passage of the bill granting this subsidy were partly investigated by the last Congress, the evidence showing conclusively that a vast number of corrupt influences had been at work, although the guilt was not fastened on any particular individual. The proposition will meet with the hearty sanction and indorsement of the people.

CONGRESS has at length made the important discovery that one cannot eat his cake and have it, too; that it could not keep its ill-gotten salary increase, and secure its re-election. The grab law has been repealed; and now, let us hope, the people have seen the last of these miserable exhibitions of duplicity and greediness on the part of their representatives. We give Congress no credit for its action in repealing the grab. It was by no means the result of a spontaneous desire for restitution, or of noble compunction for wrong-doing. Members did not seem to fear their own consciences; they feared only the sovereign voice of the people. But this, at least, has made itself heard and heeded. Now let the guilty ones go, and sin no more.

THE nomination of CALEB CUSHING for the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court was at first received by the people with surprise, which gradually deepened into pain, and has now, unmistakably, assumed the general form of quiet but firm remonstrance. It seems evident that the longer the delay in his confirmation, the fewer are the probabilities of that event taking place—provided, that is to say, the Senate shall heed as it ought the gathered protests which are arising with so much emphasis from the press and the people. The popular feeling is well nigh unanimously adverse to Mr. CUSHING'S confirmation; not so much because they doubt his legal and judicial qualifications, as for the deeper and more sufficient reason that they hold him to be almost wholly lacking in those prime essentials of character which, of all other officers of the government, the Chief Justice of the national court of last resort ought to possess. This is their objection, and it is unanswerable. The Senate will do well to crystallize into formal action the conscientious scrupulosity which on Tuesday it exhibited in caucus concerning this matter.

—Since the above was put in type, news of the President's withdrawal of the nomination of Mr. CUSHING has been received. The peculiar tone of the brief Message in which the Senate is notified of such withdrawal, would seem to indicate that the President's partiality for the nominee had undergone a revulsion as marked as sudden. Whatever General GRANT'S defects of judgment or of character may be, there is no doubt that he is loyal to the country to the very core. Hence, the startling revelations which Senator SARGENT brought to light in caucus concerning Mr. CUSHING'S declared sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS and the slaveholders' secession movement, in the very inception of that iniquity, would naturally tend to stir the President to unwonted warmth of feeling in the matter. The next question may possibly be—will Mr. CUSHING go to Spain?

Indebtedness of Cities.

THERE is a paper published in Philadelphia whose advocacy of national economy and retrenchment would seem to be based on grounds akin to the patriotism of the man who was in favor of the war for the maintenance of the Union, but opposed to its prosecution—believing in the principle, but repudiating its application. It says that the bill which was, on Monday, introduced into the House to aid in establishing polytechnic schools in every county in the United States—or some measure of its kind—"may well receive the favor of Congress." No doubt the wonderful material progress which our country is making, every year renders the establishment of institutions of this character more and more necessary. It is also true that such schools exist in many of the monarchical countries of Europe. But the government of the United States is not a monarchy, and while we yield to no one in our devotion to the cause of education, we are unalterably opposed to lessening its value by placing the arrangement and supervision thereof in the hands of the general government. This is a matter which belongs exclusively to the people of each State, who are supposed to know what is best for them, and to whom belong the prerogative and privilege of establishing such schools as they may see fit, of regulating them to suit themselves, and of paying for them out of their own pockets. But aside from the manifest impropriety of a Republican government organizing and enforcing an educational system, technical or otherwise, the proposition in question would make a very considerable inroad on the already greatly depleted treasury of the people; and this, of itself alone, ought to insure its defeat.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

NO portion of Governor HARTRANFT'S message seems much more worthy of attention and consideration than the paragraphs which relate to the subject of education and the public schools. In regard to hardly any other great interest are intelligent Americans so nearly of one mind as in regard to the absolute necessity of popular education as an element in their national prosperity, and the Governor's remarks appeal to an almost universal sentiment. Even those who are hostile to State or government schools do not doubt about the great need of education, and would not, at least, publicly, question the necessity of good teachers as indispensable agents in imparting a satisfactory education. It is therefore safe to suppose that among the readers of the message very many have been not a little startled by the statement that "of the fifteen thousand and three teachers receiving certificates to teach during the year, only three hundred and seventy-four were found to have *thorough* knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, and that practical preparation for their profession which insures success." This statement the Governor derives from the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and it must be presumed to give the result of intelligent and conscientious inquiry. Of course the meaning of the mortifying fact is that a quite insignificant proportion of the persons employed and paid by the Commonwealth for the instruction of its children, are really qualified for the duties they undertake to perform, while the great majority are more or less imperfectly acquainted with those simple elements of a common education which they are expected to impart. In other words, they are blind leaders of the blind, the outcome of whose guidance is easy to anticipate.

It is also to be noted that the deficiency ascribed to them is not mere lack of sufficient knowledge in the branches to be taught. But to this defect is joined another equally grievous and incompatible with efficiency in their work; we mean, the absence of adequate training in the great art of teaching. It is possible, even probable that some of these ill-taught teachers, in consequence of natural aptitude and fondness for the business, may, to a considerable extent, supply the defects of their own education, and teach pretty well what they imperfectly know. But this is not the rule nor even a very common case. As one of the most eminent of schoolmasters long ago declared, "It is not so much the teacher's office to impart knowledge as to show his pupils how to get it;" and in the old countries in which education is thoroughly understood and the whole subject is reduced to a science, a man would as soon be expected to make a gun or a watch without having learned the trade as to teach a school without having received adequate instruction theoretical and practical in pedagogic. And we may add that no American or other foreign educator has ever visited the schools of the countries alluded to, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, etc., without receiving a profound impression of the wisdom of the system. Overwhelming testimony on this subject could be produced. At a glance it is seen that the instructors are performing the processes of a grand art—that of developing and directing youthful minds in the ways of knowledge and preparing them to grapple successfully with whatever science or trade or art they may subsequently adopt as life pursuits. Few may care to remember what has often been said, that from such schools have gone out the men who, within the last few years, have changed "the balance of power in Europe." But to all Americans it is, or ought to be, an interesting and instructive fact, that in the same schools were trained the mechanics and artisans, almost artists, who by the products of their skill, as exhibited at the great Paris Exposition, astonished and almost confounded those Englishmen who had heretofore looked upon their own status in the industrial arts with some pride and complacency. Professor THURSTON, having looked at the productions of continental workmen, said, "England will be outstripped both in the arts of peace and war by the continental nations, *in virtue of their better education*." In truth, she had been outstripped; the fact could not be denied, and Parliament at once began to take measures to recover lost ground, by imitating, however feebly, the peoples who had defeated her.

Of course, in order to take or maintain a place in such a competition in the practical arts, we may not rest satisfied with mere common schools, as they are called; we must have industrial schools also, which are the proper complement of the other, as Governor HARTRANFT seems to point out in his message. His suggestions on technical education must before long receive the attention they deserve, if we do not choose to depend wholly, or almost wholly, as we do now, and forever, upon foreign immigration for artisans worthy of the name. It is plain, however, that just at present our more urgent concern is the provision of normal schools, or schools for teachers, in which they may be trained and fitted for their work. In the old countries it is in the elementary school that boys are, for the most part, prepared to enter and derive advantage from the directly industrial school, and without one the other would fail to produce the results to which we aspire. Sound economy as well as good sense requires us in the first place to remove the reproach which at present rests upon our schools by furnishing them with qualified instructors, masters not only familiar with the subjects to be taught, but thoroughly trained in the great art of teaching and ruling the young. Such schools and only such schools can be expected to turn out pupils with faculties trained to use and with a high standard of practical skill and knowledge to stimulate them in the pursuits of industry. And this is after all only one side of the subject; the revelations of the last few years have developed among us evils and shortcomings of a social and political kind which call for remedy in thorough elementary teaching quite as emphatically as any deficiencies actual or prospective in the industrial arts.

HARDLY a week now passes that does not witness the assembly of a number of "National Conventions" of one kind or another. Three assemblages of this character will convene in Washington to-day. One of these is the National Patent Convention, the first ever held in the United States. The object of the convention is, primarily, to take into consideration the resolutions adopted at the Patent Convention held at Vienna last year, and pass upon them; but it will doubtless take up also the question of the condition of our own patent system, and discuss various propositions for its amendment. If the Convention shall bend to its work with a determination to bring about practical reforms by practical methods, it can scarcely fail to benefit the entire industrial world by conducing to the universal recognition of the right of inventors to perfect and remunerative patent protection for the fruits of their genius. The second of these gatherings is the National Convention of the Veterans of the Mexican war; who, it is understood, propose to take advantage of the occasion to press upon Congress their claims to pensions. CALEB CUSHING, who is just now the object of so many critical glances on the part of the people, will deliver an address before the veterans. The third and last of the meetings is the National Woman's Suffrage Convention, which promises to be unusually well attended, and of more importance than previous conventions. The promoters say it is called to re-examine the fundamental principles of republican government, and to declare anew the constitutional rights of all citizens. It almost fatigues the imagination to think of the incessant rhetorical volleying to which the people of Washington will be exposed for the next few days. How unspeakably glad and grateful will they not be when it is all over:

"And Silence like a poultice comes
To heal the blows of Sound."

Indebtedness of Cities.

The annexed table gives the indebtedness of various cities throughout the country. The figures are mostly taken from reports made one year since, but as the past year has not been a good one for paying debts, it may safely be assumed that little diminution in any of the sums named has taken place:

Names of Places.	Indebtedness.	Population.
Milwaukee	1,707,000	71,490
Louisville, Ky	9,000,500	100,753
Buffalo	3,340,485	117,714
Worcester, Mass	1,518,400	41,000
Chicago	16,544,000	299,997
Springfield, Ill	926 440	17,364
Portland, Me	4,720,000	31,413
Cincinnati, O	15,000,000	216,339
Providence, R. I	4,625,000	68,904
Boston	36,000,000	250,526
Baltimore	28,630,000	267,394
St. Louis	12,575,500	310,864
Hartford	1,712,923	37,180
Philadelphia	56,000,000	674,022
New York	120,000,000	942,292
Cleveland	3,257,000	92,829
Detroit	4,738,324	121,000
Pittsburgh	264,000	81,584
Toledo	1,100,000	31,571
Columbus	901,400	19,577
Detroit, one year ago		

The Strike of Coal Miners.

The New York *Star* states that the strike of miners does not affect the price of coal in that city. It is founded on their objection to the proposed reduction in the sliding scale of prices, it affects, it says, mainly the Lehigh, Wilkesbarre and Honeybrook districts, and individual operators connected with them. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, Scranton, and Delaware and Hudson regions use day's labor and pay uniformly by the ton as it is mined. It does not affect them in any way. They discarded the sliding scale of prices in 1869, because they found that miners were not willing to have wages reduced when prices fell, and would continue to strike in order to keep prices up.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Cushing has too many brains for his small allowance of conscience.

And now Andrew Johnson is scattering hay seed in his hair.

Some months ago we predicted that Marshal Bazaine would be made "the scape goat" of France; and now all the Paris correspondents of the American press say he has been. Still we are not proud.

An immense throng of Americans are at Naples, in expectation of the Vesuvius spectorations.

The facile *Herald* is the only New York paper which unequivocally indorses the nomination of the facile Cushing for Chief Justice.

Don't talk to us any more about retribution in this world! A sewing machine agent has just inherited three million dollars from a Scotch uncle.

Notwithstanding the panic the wages of sin have not been reduced.

A writer who has been wrestling with the matrimonial problem, thinks that he has discovered a solution. He proposes an equalization of the sexes by means of the aided emigration of surplus women to new settlements where there is a preponderance of males.

The degradation of the "lecture field" may be measured by the fact that an adventurer, who personated a lord of Cape May last summer, actually finds committees who engage him to describe his career.

The latest Kansas rumor is, that the Pomeroy-York $7,000 are counterfeits; and the observation is: "somebody tampered."

The Virginia papers call Washington their "Gretna Green," because of the numerous couples who go there from that State to commit matrimony.

Recent experiments show that water which remains over night in lead pipes contains one tenth of a grain of lead to the gallon. Always let the pipes run a short time before using it.

The new bridge now being constructed over the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, will effect a saving of one hundred miles of railroad travel in 318, on the main route from the coal mines of our own State to the markets of New England.

For once fashion and physicians are in harmony: warm winter jackets, woolen and fur wraps of various kinds, flannels, and thick, stout boots are *en regle* among the belles of the *haut ton*.

The section of the Indiana liquor law which enacted that a person convicted of intoxication should tell where he got his liquor, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State.

The cost of educating a cadet at West Point is just eight thousand dollars, or two thousand dollars for each of the four years of the course.

The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company demand that the company shall divide its surplus of fifty per cent. on the outstanding stock of the $35,778,175. The whole of this large surplus has arisen from the net earnings of the company, under the implied assurance that at the proper time, in some form, it should be divided among the stockholders.

Only three ports in the British Empire have more shipping than St. John—Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Its shipping is now 285,000 tons. During the past year the addition was about 40,000 tons, of the value of one and a half million of dollars.

The coolie trade is about to be suppressed in its stronghold, Maco; at least the Portuguese, who control that Chinese island, have promised to put an end to the infamous traffic there.

The Cincinnati papers are at it again, shovel and tongs. The *Commercial's* incessant musketry and the *Enquirer's* sharp fusilade are varied by the occasional heavy broadsides of the *Gazette*.

In only seven States, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania did the postal receipts last year yield a surplus.

The King of Sweden has ordered a collection to be taken on a fixed day throughout his kingdom for the benefit of the Emanuel Lutheran church in Chicago.

A substantial library of medical jurisprudence is to be founded in New York city, under the auspices of the Medico-Legal Society.

The iron mines of New Jersey yielded last year 670,000 tons of ore, of which 150,000 were manufactured into pig iron. The value of the product is about $3,000,000. In 1867 the product of the mines was only 300,000 tons.

According to the last published figures, the number of grangers is 751,125. They exist in every State except Delaware, and the number of Granges is 10,015.

The book trade is slowly recovering from the paralysis of the last six months, and new publishing enterprises are once more ventured upon, though with caution.

Minnesota is going to offer a reward of $25,000 to any one who shall invent a machine capable of converting the crude bog peat of that State into a good marketable fuel in compact or adhesive dry blocks, or in some form available for transportation and handling, at a cost of say $1 50 per ton.

It is now denied that there is more destitution in Alabama than in other Southern States. A prominent citizen says: "Even the idler can keep body and soul together under such circumstances as would soon terminate his worthless life in any other place."

Last month a well known firm at Hioga, Japan, purchased a quantity of wheat, succeeding in securing no less than 600 tons to commence with, and in making contracts for further supplies at what, in the present dearth of that cereal in England, promises to be a remunerative figure. The wheat was shipped direct from Osaka to London. The experiment promises to be the forerunner of an important trade.

The receipts and expenditures of the Missouri State government for last year show a favorable balance of $831,398 02.

The hardware makers of Great Britain have received heavy orders from the government to manufacture hoes, to be used in giving employment to the famine-stricken Bengalese.

It is now proposed to abolish all recruiting stations, by which an immediate saving of between two and three hundred thousand dollars will be effected, and a future saving of some millions.

The construction of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Chicago will do much to increase the importance of Baltimore as a grain port.

PERSONAL.

In recommending Prof. Coppee as Agassiz's successor in the Smithsonian regency, Congressman Randall, of this State, said: "He was a professor in the university in which I was partly educated." It was very candid in Mr. Randall to confess that he is only partly educated, but it certainly doesn't speak very well for his instructors.

This from the London *Court Journal*: "The Americans are displaying our shame and their own cuteness in the cars of the American ladies. The Alabama English sovereigns are being worn as jewelry."

Up to the present time Genet has been seen in nineteen different countries and on two seas since he left New York. Intelligence of his presence in China and Japan is hourly expected.

Although Mark Twain made a great hit in England at first, people are getting a little sick of him now.

At the concert in the Royal Albert hall, London, which followed the laying of the corner-stone of the national training school for music, to which we recently referred, Miss Antoinette Sterling, the well-beloved American contralto, was one of the soloists, and sung "The Three Ravens," and in response to an "enthusiastic encore," "The Three Fishers." Miss Sterling has won a great triumph before the English public.

The "Shakers" of Mount Lebanon, New York, want more men, women and children among them. Here is their advertisement: "Wanted—Men, women and children can find a comfortable home for life, where want never comes, with the Shakers, by embracing the true faith and living pure lives. Particulars can be learned by writing The Shakers, Mt. Lebanon, New York."

For several months a paragraph has been going the rounds of the press, setting forth with great particularity that General John C. Fremont has for years been a silent and heroic victim to a certain cancerous affection of the stomach, and that his physicians having assured him that he could not survive the year 1874, he had at last made known his unhappy condition to his family and friends. In a private letter addressed to an eminent citizen of Philadelphia by Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont, she declares that the story is without the slightest foundation, that the health of the General is excellent, and that he is quite actively laboriously attending to his business affairs as usual.

Mr. Frank Simmons, the sculptor, has returned from Rome on a brief visit to his home in Maine.

It is currently reported in Nauvoo, Illinois, that Jo Smith, son of the founder of the Mormon church, will move his printing material from Plano, Illinois, to Nauvoo, within a short time, and there commence the publication of a paper devoted to the interests of the dissentient faction of the Mormon church, which refuses to recognize Brigham Young's authority, and follows the leadership of the son of the Prophet.

Mr. E. Loper ran away with a young lady from Pimpleville, Connecticut, last week. What could you expect from a man of that name, anyhow?

New Publications.

THE HUGUENOTS IN FRANCE AFTER THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES, with a visit to the country of the Vaudois. By Samuel Smiles, author of "The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches and Industries in England and Ireland," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Those who have read Mr. Smiles's previous work on "The Hugenots," which called forth so much eulogy, for its valuable historical facts, will enjoy this supplemental book on the same subject. This volume gives a graphic account of the condition of the Hugenots in France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and a visit to the country of the Vandois. In the presentation of the facts interwoven in this history, the author has treated the delicate subject with conscientious fidelity, and has so thoroughly fortified every position that his startling narrative cannot be questioned. There is all the charm of romance about the history, which is especially true of the description of the Vaudois—a people who suffered great persecution for hundreds of years. It is a valuable work for libraries and deserves to be widely read.

PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTS, ENGRAVERS, AND THEIR WORKS. A Hand-book. By Clara Erskine Clement, author of "A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art." With Illustrations and Monograms. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

A work of this character is liable to have some defects, in view of the diversity of subjects and the immense labor necessary to collate the historical facts. Its excellences, however, are so numerous and valuable to every student, that it should be highly prized by thinkers and scholars. It is entitled to the the high estimate placed upon the work by competent critics, and is an admirable book for reference. The fair author has spent much time and study in the preparation of the volume, and we think its unique features are all that could be desired. Three comprehensive indexes increase the convenience and usfulness of the book. The book is a beautiful specimen of the *Riverside Press* work.

TWELVE MILES FROM A LEMON. By Gail Hamilton, author of "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

This author has attained a wide reputation, and one, too, that many covet to possess. All her writings are of an incisive and matter-of-fact character. She writes with a purpose, and means just what she says. There is an intensity of style, and clearness in the presentation of her thoughts, that impress and captivate the reader. The topics are varied and of that practical, every-day type that secures the reader's attention at the outset, and is likely to be retained until the close. The suggestive title will serve to give an idea of the book. It is a capital work for the times, and an excellent panacea for certain classes to read.

AUNT JO'S SCRAP BAG—Cupid and Chow-Chow, etc. By Louise M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a charming book, and just the kind that one might expect from the pen of the gifted author. "Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag," was a wonderful receptable from the rich things it contained. The character of these tit-bits are somewhat different from the "Scrap Bag" series, and abound with rollicking humor. Let all the little people get the book and read it for themselves.

DIAMOND DUST—Diamond: A Story of Tuscan Life. By T. Adolphus Trollope, author of "A Siren," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

This is a story of fascinating interest, chiefly because its object is to picture the evil effects of the Confessional, especially as most persons, are so charitably disposed towards this peculiar feature of Romanism, that its dark side is rarely seen. Its painful influences is shown in vivid language, causing the separation of husband and wife, creating jealousy between sisters, and leading to violent results. It is clearly demonstrated that the Confessional, in its mildest form, endangers domestic happiness. The work abounds with elegant pen-pictures of Italian life.

HIDE AND SEEK; or The Mystery of Mary Grieve. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

This forms one of the volumes of "Harper's Illustrated Library Edition" of Wilkie Collins' Novels, which we have commended for their convenient size, style and cheapness of the stories. The work was originally published during the Crimean war, and though the public mind was excited, its sale was good considering the times. It republication having been called for at various times, the author after a careful revision, guided by the light of later experience, republished it, to form one among the uniform series of his novels.

A BEAUTIFUL FIEND; or, Through Fire. By Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

The author has written, it is said, thirty-six popular books, and this work is equal to the best of the series. It is vivacious and full of dash, rather too sensational for some, but of that class which attracts the popular ear. Those familiar with Mrs. Southworth's style can readily judge of the merits of this work.

THE RISING FAITH.—By C. A. Bartol, author of "Radical Problems." Published by Roberts Bros., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The volume is a strange mixture, of spiritualistic—liberalism: it is a remarkable production in many respects. It is full of startling thoughts, language sententious but disjointed and obscure, and yet so brilliant and scholarly, that the reader almost irritably led along, not, however, with the interest aroused in reading a romance, but rather to see what is in store in the next passage. The author gives abundant evidences of scholarly ability, in fact the book is a perfect avalanche of audacious thought. After reading such a brilliant collection of progressive notions, we doubt very much whether many readers will be able to fully comprehend the drift of the author.

IS HIS NAME. A Christmas Story. By E. E. Hale. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few writers have risen to fame so rapidly as Mr. Hale. His brilliant, unique and dashing style gives his writings a popular cast. This is a story of tender interest, and is spirited and pathetic, and no doubt will be widely read.

THE PORTRAIT; a Romance of the Cuyahoga Valley. By A. G. Riddle, author of Bart Eldgeley. Published by Nichols & Hall, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a story of considerable interest, and ought to be prized by the people of the district of country in which its scene is laid. It gives some olden-time pictures of American society, even less frequently than in bygone days. The plot of the work is located in Northern Ohio, and portrays the episodes of a young man, Fred. Warden, who is taken by his employer, John Green, to Kirtland, but soon runs away from the Mormans, studies law and becomes somewhat famous in his profession; falls in love with a young widow, and after many ups and downs the hero, and Belle Morris, the heroine, are united in holy wedlock. The author has fine talents for story-writing, and we shall watch his future with some interest.

A Prosperous State.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Sixteen months ago General John F. Hartranft was the "best abused" man in Pennsylvania. He was then a candidate for the office of Governor, and the opposition pretended to regard him as a very monster of iniquity. The New York *Tribune* repeatedly called him a "thief," and the lesser organs of the "Liberals" added a dozen more opprobrious epithets. There was no stain upon his public record, no specific charge of malfeasance in office could be brought against him; but he was known to be the friend of Senator Cameron who desired his election, and he was, therefore, called a creature of the "Ring" and credited with all the crimes which a corrupt man could possibly commit. In connection with Treasurer Mackey he was charged with squandering the funds of the State, and depositing the public money where he knew it would be stolen, with the understanding that he was to receive a portion of the plunder from the thieves. The fact that Pennsylvania lost no money, and that the securities owned by the State were safe in the vaults of the Treasurer's office, was not taken into account. There was a determination to brand General Hartranft as a "thief," although there was no allegation that anything had been stolen, and no attempt to prove a loss of property.

General Hartranft was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and if the almost unprecedented majority which he received was not deemed a conclusive vindication, certainly the exhibit which he makes of the finances of the State, in his message to the Legislature, ought to silence his calumniators for all time to come. During the year 1873, $1,904,672 of the debt of the State was paid off, and there was a balance in the treasury of $1,829,151. The total disbursements for ordinary expenses amounted to $3,006,325. The interest paid on loans amounted to $1,563,629 20. The aggregate of the funded debt of the State is $25,509,054, but there are bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of $5,700,000, and bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the amount of $3,000,000 in the sinking fund, which reduces the State debt to $14,773,670.

In Pennsylvania there is no tax for State purposes levied upon real estate. The whole income is derived from taxes on corporations and licenses. Owing to the repeal of certain taxes which bear heavily on the industrial interests of the State, and the damage inflicted by the panic, Governor Hartranft estimates the falling off in the revenue during the present year at $1,500,000, as compared with last year. He is of the opinion that there will be the same reduction in the revenue in 1875, although the expenses of the State will be largely increased, owing to the additional outlay for schools, the salaries of judges, and the pay of members of the Legislature, provided for in the new Constitution. In view of this apprehended deficiency, it might be supposed that Governor Hartranft would ask for an increase of taxation; he does not. He proposes to meet the deficiency by making a corresponding reduction in current expenses.

It would afford the taxpayers of the city of Baltimore a great deal of pleasure to read a report from our Commissioners of Finance concerning our sinking fund that would bear some resemblance to the statement made by Governor Hartranft concerning the sinking fund of the Pennsylvania State Treasury. The Legislature in 1868 created a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and for an annual reduction of the principal in a sum not less than $250,000 per annum. In addition to the securities designated by the amendment, the revenue arising from certain taxes was assigned to this fund. From that time, each succeeding year, the interest on the debt has been punctually paid, and the portion of principal redeemed instead of amounting to $250,000 has grown to the immense sum of one to two million dollars per year. The revenues set apart for the sinking fund, by the natural growth of these special taxes, have become annually much larger, while the amount required to be paid on account of interest, by reason of the rapid decrease of the public debt, has every year become smaller, and in this way the annual credits to the sinking fund have swollen to proportions never contemplated by the original friends of measure. The revenues flowing to this fund were last year over half the entire income of the State, or $3,500,000, while only $1,500,000 were needed to pay the interest on the debt.

A Golden Dream.

It is hinted in army circles in England that the expedition to be sent out to Ashantee will in all probability return laden with "loot"—with treasures of gold plundered from the unlucky savages who have rolled down upon their devoted heads the wrath of the British lion. All the information the English have about these rumored treasures seems to be gathered from the report of an agent sent to Coomassie in 1817 as an envoy, who gave glowing reports of bracelets so heavy that the laden arms of the chiefs had to be supported by attendant pages; of gold and silver canes in every direction; of chairs inlaid with ivory and gold; of death-dealing muskets adorned with rims of gold; of tall dress costumes and breast-plates of solid gold, etc. These golden accounts of the agent are now eagerly accepted by the English soldiers and sailors who are engaged in the Ashantee expedition. Thus the trinkets of the barbarian are coveted by those who pretend to be civilized and who thus show that they have the same gross instincts of the savages.

Unhealthy Surroundings.

To breathe pure, healthful air, and to follow occupations conducive to health and long life are the privileges of the minority. The majority must dwell wherever their lot is cast, however insalubrious the locality may be, and work at the craft assigned to them, however destructive to health and vigor. Medical science has, however, come to the aid of the latter. In Hostetter's Stomach Bitters they have (and have had for the last twenty-five years) the best defence against the morbid influences which create and foster disease, that the vegetable kingdom can supply. Its ingredients are among the finest botanic specifics which research has yet revealed to man. As a preventive of, and remedy for the diseases generated by swamps, miasma, the foul air of factories, excessive heat, over exertion of body or mind, unwholesome water, or any other specific cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bear away the palm from all medicines of the present day.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. D. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sinnick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahne, G. Fellenzer, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christlieber Zug.
John H. Haller, Solicitor.

Reymer AND Bros

SIXTH IMPORTATION DIRECT OF

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *CELEBRATED*

English Pickles.

We are now receiving in "Bond" our sixth importation direct, embracing over 1,200 dozen of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, CATSUPS, &c., and which we offer in original packages at about Eastern Prices.

CHOW CHOW, pints and quarts.
ASSORTED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
GERKINS, pints and quarts.
PICCALILLI, pints and quarts.
CAULIFLOWER, pints and quarts.
MIXED PICKLES, pints and quarts.
10 cases, 50 doz., PRINCE OF WALES SALAD.
SAUCE, in pints and half-pints.
25 cases C. & B.'s ANCHOVY PASTE.
25 cases C. & B.'s MUSHROOM CATSUP.
25 cases C. & B.'s WALNUT CATSUP.
25 cases Lebreton & Bree's pint tin FRENCH MUSHROOMS.
15 cases Philippe & Banaud's FRENCH PEAS.
2 casks, 80 gross, 6 oz., FRENCH GELATINE.

WE ALSO CALL DEALERS' ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF

Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Jellies, Sardines, &c.,

In which we make a SPECIALTY, and are offered at the Very Lowest Market Price. All Goods Guaranteed equal in quality to any in the market.

Raisins.

500 boxes New Crop Layer Raisins.
300 boxes New Crop Valencia Raisins.
150 boxes New Crop London and Dehesia Raisins.
100 boxes New Crop Losse Muscatel Raisins.
100 mats New Crop Seedless Raisins.
50 boxes New Crop Sultana Raisins.
50 cases New Crop CURRANTS.
5 cases New Crop TURKEY PRUNES
20 casks, 100 boxes, CITRON, ORANGE and LEMON PEEL.
15 cases Prime New DRUM FIGS.
10 cases Prime New LAYER FIGS.
100 kegs MALAGA GRAPES.

IMPORTERS DIRECT OF

Colman's London Mustard,

In ¼, ½, 1, 4, 6 and 10 lbs. tin.

500 cases 1 and 2 lb. COVE OYSTERS.
300 cases 1 and 2 lb. FRESH LOBSTERS.
50 cases 1-4 SARDINES.
25 cases 1-2 SARDINES.
100 cases AMERICAN SARDINES.
100 cases SPICED SALMON.
500 cases pint, quart, 1-2 and 1 gal. PICKLES.
500 cases ASSORTED JELLY.
200 cases FRENCH MUSTARD.
500 cases pint and quart CATSUP.

We respectfully solicit Dealers to examine our Large Stocks, feeling satisfied we can offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS as to price.

AGENTS FOR

Anderson's Celebrated Mince Meat,
Collins's Paragon Baking Powder,
Davis & Miller's Celebrated Extract Flavoring,
Pearce's Philadelphia Crackers, in tin cans,
Imperial Scotch Oat Meal, packed in 1 lb. packages, saleable style.

Reymer & Bros.,

JOBBERS IN

Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Sardines and Fancy Groceries,

126, 128 and 130 Wood Street

AND

18, 20 and 22 Virgin Alley.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures Repaired.
W. A. McGLURG, 63 Wood st.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

UNTIL

February 1st,

In order to REDUCE STOCK preparatory to taking the

ANNUAL INVENTORY,

And in order to make room for

SPRING GOODS,

The ENTIRE STOCK on hand, embracing

Choice Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
Shawls, Cloaks,
Cloths, Cassimeres
Jeans, &c., &c.,

HAS BEEN REDUCED, AND FROM NOW

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st,

WILL

A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 14, 1874.

The severe strain upon all banking institutions which the troubles of the past fall brought on them, is working a beneficial effect on the system of banking wherever conducted by thoughtful men who wish to place their business on a footing that will prevent like disasters in case of a repetition of these troubles. The panic will not have been without good if the evils developed are reformed at'gether, and the weaknesses in the manner of conducting business avoided here after.

The "Certificate of Deposit" made payable with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, if left six months," as usually issued by the country banks, is the foundation of the trouble. For the result has proved that when uneasiness is felt, or money is scarce for any cause, when the banks most need to hold on to their funds, the holders of these certificates will forfeit the interest, if the six months has not expired, their fears or their necessities getting the better of their judgment; and if the six months has expired the certificate becomes a *six per cent. call loan* —payable on presentation, and must be paid when presented.

In former days it was the habit of the farming population to loan their funds to farming population to loan their funds to each other on notes or other evidences of indebtedness for specified times. As a class, the farmers are solvent, and the owners of money, when any financial disturbance occured feels rather more secure with his capital in the hands of his neighbor than if it were in bank. Of late years, especially within the last eight, there has grown up throughout the rural districts a large number of banking houses, which, by the very liberal "certificate of deposit" above qo ed, have induced the farmers to deposit with them their surplus funds.

We grant to these banks the credit of all the good they have done. They have collected into available shape numerous insignificant sums that would otherwise have been idle; they have stimulated business by furnishing banking facilities where they were needed; they have largely helped to develope the agricultural and mineral resources of the country; they have stimulated to enterprise and improvement the otherwise slow moving *rustic*; they have increased the wealth of their various sections, and, with the increase of wealth, have raised the standard of education and refinement of those with whom they deal; they have done all this, but they have put into the hands of their depositors the weapon of their own destruction. Under the influence of the confidence they inspire, the ease of investing money immediately at interest, the readiness to get it when wanted, their deposits at certain seasons of the year have grown to such plethoric condition that, compared with their capital, it was the old figure of the pyramid standing on its apex. As a result, in order to make interest on their otherwise idle funds, they over carry larger balances in this city with the banks that pay interest on running balances, who in turn send their money to New York, where it fosters the spirit of speculation and ends in panic, and panic once rampant, runs back through the course of trade, resting finally on the cause of its inception and growth—the interest-bearing certificate of deposit, payable on demand, issued by the country banks.

Our remarks on this subject were brought forth by receiving a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of bankers of certain counties, which we herewith print:

KITTANNING, PA., December 10, 1873.

In pursuance of the call for a meeting of representatives of banks and bankers in Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, at this place, today, the organization was completed by the election of officers, and, in future, the co-operation of all banks in this district, a uniform practice for conducting their business, and the following banks were represented:

First National Bank, Kittanning, by Jas. R. Brown, President.

Allegheny Valley bank, by T. H. Allison, M. D., President.

Apollo Savings bank, by S. M. Jackson, Cashier.

Leechburg Banking Co., by D. Bowers, Cashier.

Parnassus bank, by Alex. M. Logan, Cashier.

East Brady Savings bank, by J. V. Foster, Cashier.

Tarentum bank, by R. D. Humes, Cashier.

Freeport Savings bank, by A. A. McClelland, President.

John Ralston & Co., by D. A. Ralston, Cashier.

Saltsburg bank, by D. S. Robinson, Cashier.

James E. Brown, Esq., was called to the chair, and D. S. Robinson elected secretary.

The Chairman submitted the following, as requiring actions at this meeting: 1st. Deposits. 2d. Loans. 3d. Collections. 4th. Exchanges.

DEPOSITS.

For certificates—The following was offered, to prevent time deposits being withdrawn before maturity of the certificates now in general use:

$——— ——, 187—.

Six months after date, the ——— (name of bank) will pay to order of——— dollars, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum. Payable in National bank notes. If not presented at maturity, it will be continued as a renewal for same time.

No.— ———, Cashier.

which, after careful consideration, was unanimously adopted.

LOANS.

Loans should not be made for a longer time than 60 days; and the adoption of a note for loans (form shown in circular accompanying this), if in general use, would prevent many losses now met with by banks.

COLLECTIONS.

Charge for checks, drawn upon and forwarded to the collecting banks, for amounts under $200, 25 cents. Amounts over $200, ⅛th per cent.

Charge for checks, drawn upon other and distant banks, for amounts under $100, 25 cents. Over $100, ⅛th per cent.

Charge for drafts, drawn upon individuals, for amounts under $100, 25 cents. Over $100, ⅛th per cent., with travelling and other incidental expenses.

Collections and acceptances upon individuals, to receive attention, must be accompanied with a fee of 25 cents, which shall be credited on the usual charge.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

EXCHANGES.

On Eastern cities: Charge 25 cents on amounts under $100. Over $100, ¼th per cent.

On Pittsburgh: Charge 25 cents on amounts under $200. Over $200, ⅛th per cent.

To have the code—permanently adopted, and accomplish the objects as stated, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That all banks, here represented, adopt and adhere to, the rates for charges as specified, and that all present seek the concurrence of all banks and bankers in the district, not now represented.

2d. That the Secretary have the above action printed and submitted to the several banks in this district, and request their approval and adoption, to take effect January 1st, 1874.

3d. That all banks and bankers in the district, (collecting for or making returns to,) will, when requested so to do, remit the other correspondents of the bank in the district for wording, less the agreed charges, to avoid delay.

That further meetings of the bankers may be called by the chairman, or representatives of any three banks in the district, and the expenses shall be paid pro rata by the banks adopting the action.

Adjourned.

JAMES E. BROWN, Chairman.
D. S ROBINSON, Secretary.

We do hereby approve above action, and adopt it, to take effect January 1st, 1874. ——, Pres't. Cash'r.

——— Bank.
December —, 1873.

The form of certificate as adopted obviates in a great measure the evils spoken of—the only doubt we have is whether the rate of interest is not too high. Five per cent. should certainly be the maximum and scaled down in accordance with the season of the year and with the amount of the deposit.

The form of note recommended will doubtless answer the purpose of its creation, and may be adapted to the close of borrowers who use it but would scarcely be acceptable to mercantile borrowers.

The subject of collections and exchanges we have already discussed and believe the charges to be just and reasonable and necessary to successful and profitable banking.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 14, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Canton	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Western Union Tele'h	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Quicksilver	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Express	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Wells Fargo Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
American Express	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
United States Express	45	45	45	45	45	45
New York Central	102½	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central	84½	84½	84	84	84	84
Michigan Southern	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Illinois Centra	103	103	103½	103½	103½	103½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88	88	88	88	88
Chicago & Northwestern	60½	60	60⅝	61	61⅛	61⅛
Do Preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Rock Island	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
St. Paul	37	37	37	37	37	37
Do Preferred	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Wabash	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Union Pacific	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Alton						
Boston, Hartford and Erie						
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref	138⅜			138½		
Harlem				203½		203½
C. C. & I. C.						34¾

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morning.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
1881, coupons	117¼	117¼	117¼
5-20s, 1865	115¼	115¼	115¼
5-20s, 1865, coupons	115¼	115¼	115¼
5-20s, 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
5-20s, 1867, coupons	116¼	116¼	116¼
5-20s, 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20s 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s, coupons	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee	79¾	79¾	
Tennessee, new	79¾	79	
South Carolina, July	10	11	
Missouri 6s	93¾	92	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1874. }

REMARKS.—We are reported an active and advancing trade in all the leading lines of commerce. Daily trade is over, and business will ere long reanimate its legitimate channels, despite the evil forebodings of *interested* croakers who are ever prodigating dire results to trade, but who always manage to get away ere the bonest fails, with fixed pockets. Such interested croakers should be banished from civilized communities.

With regard to the state of the grain market, we have only to state that prices are firm and unchanged. The stocks are light, and in corn there is some speculative movement.

There is a fair trade doing in flour, which is held firmly for all choice brands, at quotations.

Below we give the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,765	Apples, bbls	129
Corn, sks	1,343	Barley, sks	77
Rye, sks	142	Oats, sks	671
Butter, pkgs	30	Bacon, pcs	1,834
Potatoes, bush	858	Bacon, lbs	17

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,832	7,374	14,206
Apples, bbls	531	1,938	2,469
Cheese, lbs	214	...	214
Corn, sks	1,821	4,664	6,485
Wheat, sks	2,675	7,889	10,564
Barley, sks	5,916	5,526	10,542
Rye, sks	1,219	1,045	2,264
Oats, sks	5,883	8,475	13,958
Butter, pkgs	142	176	318
Bacon, pcs	9,312	16,671	18,273
Bacon, lbs	139	242	372

The following are the wholesale prices for the articles quoted unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—$2 00, $3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Sales at 6@7½c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda 3½c, common 2½@3c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 6c; black lead, 5c.

ALUM.—$ 25 00 ₱ ton; XX ₱ cwt; lumps are $10 ₱ bbl; Boss' English are in pigs or kins of 22 gals, $22 70 @22 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 26@ 00; hhds, 63 gals, $62 50@63 00. In case, 4 doz, at office, $27 75; Wm. Youngers' India pole sale, in cases of 8 doz to ₱ ton, $3 ₱ doz; Robert Youngers' American sale $3 ₱ doz; Hutchinsons' stouts, refined by E. & A. Burke, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

BUTTER—Prime choice roll is held at 29@30c ₱ lb; common to med um 18@25c.

BEANS—Sales choice navy at 2½@2 25.

BORAX—Sales refined reported at 20c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales hand tied Illinois 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; burl, 9½@10c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₱ lb, 16c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; bacon rib sides, ₱ lb, 9c; bacon short rib sides ₱ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₱ lb; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; prime lard in do in half barrels, ₱ lb, 10½c; prime lard do in buckets, ₱ lb 11½c; r fined do for summer use, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10¾c; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11¼c ₱ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13c; refined do in 5 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 16c.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand with sales at the following figure: Good Ohio Dairy 12¾c@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14½@15c to the trade and 15@15½c in a jobbing way; Young America 15c; Nutmeg 17c; prime to choice Goshen Switzer 16@16½c.

CARBON OIL—Sales at works, f. o. b. at 11½c ₱ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from stores

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL.—Sales at $20 ₱ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ₱ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix $2 00@2 50; Louisville, $1 75@2 50; Rosedale $1 50@1 75; Akron, $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00 @3 50.

CANNED GOODS—Cases 2½ lb California apricots, ₱ doz, $3 50; cases 2 lb blackberries, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Winslow's blueberries, ₱ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb white cherries, extra, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb white cherries, ordinary, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb damsons, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb peaches, ₱ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb gooseberries, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2½ lb green gages, ₱ doz, $3 25; cases 2½ lb green gages, ₱ doz, $3 50; cases 2½ lb egg plums, ₱ doz, $4 75; cases 3 lb egg plums, ₱ doz, $6 00; cases 2 lb Lombard plums, ₱ doz $2 25; cases 3 lb peaches, extra, ₱ doz, $3 00; case- 2 lb peaches, ₱ doz, $2 40; cases 3 lb California cling peaches, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2½ lb California Bartlett pears, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Bartlett pears, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb pears, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb pine apple, ₱ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb orange quinces, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ raspberries, ₱ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb strawberries, extra, ₱ doz, $3 75; cases 2 lb strawberries, ₱ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb asparagus, ₱ dozen, $4 75; cases 2 lb lima beans, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb string beans, ₱ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb Winslow's green corn, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Yankee sugar corn, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Baltimore corn, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 3 lb golden pumpkin, ₱ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb small green peas, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb marrowfat green peas, ₱ doz, $ 75; cases, 2 lb green peas, ₱ doz $2 00; cases 2 lb succotash (corn and lima), ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb tomatoes, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Baltimore tomatoes ₱ doz $1 85; cases 1 lb Winslow's lobsters, ₱ doz ₱ doz $6 00; cases 2 ₱ do, ₱ doz $3 60; cases 1 lb California fresh salmon, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb do, ₱ doz, $4 50; cases Winslow's spiced salmon, ₱ doz $3 50; cases 3 lb do, $5 25; cases 2 lb fresh mackerel, ₱ doz $4 50; cases 1 lb cove oysters, full, ₱ doz, $1 40; cases 2lb do, $2 30; cases 1 lb cove oysters, light, ₱ doz ₱ 10 cases 2 lb do, ₱ doz $1 75; cases 1 lb spiced oysters, lunch, $1 75; cases 2 lb do, $2 75; cases 1 lb cherry stone clams, ₱ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb do, $3 50.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales apples, quarters, halves, 10@12c; peaches 18@20c; blackberries 13@15c.

EGGS—We quote at 28@29c; pickled 18@20c.

FISH—No. 1 extra mess mackerel $26; No. 1 mess do, $23; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $18; No. 1 shore mackerel, $22; extra No. 2 bay mackerel, $15; No. 2 bay mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackerel, $17; No. 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No. 3 mackerel, $12 50; No. 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 to $7; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Governor codfish, $6@6 50 per 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ₱ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box No. 1 25c ₱ box.

FEATHERS—No. 1, 78@80c ₱ lb; No 2 C, 40@73c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand, with sales of, favorite brands as follows:

St. Louis	$ 9 25@9 50
Kentucky white wheat	8 50
Ohio and Indiana	8 00
Minnesota	7 50
Wisconsin	7 00
Rye flour	6 00

GROCERIES—The market is reported fairly active, with sugars and coffees tending upward in prices. Now is the time to buy, as the prices of to-day may not rule to-morrow. We quote as follows:

Coffees—Green coffee—Choice 33c; prime 32c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 30c; in bulk, 30c; Java 40c.

Teas—Young Hyson 70@81 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 90@1 25; Imperial 80@1 00 ₱ lb; Japan 55@$1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong 85@$1 00 ₱ lb; fancy $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchong 60@80c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10¼c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11¼c.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 62c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 25@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7¾c.

GRAIN—Red winter $1 60@1 63, and $1 65@1 75 for amber and white. Corn—Prime white 55@56c, and mixed 49@50c. Corn—Prime yellow, shelled, at 55@ 56c; shelled 76c; old ear 11@80c; and new from 70@ 72c. Rye held at 90@95c.

HOMINY—Sales are reported at $4 50@5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Sales are reported as follows: Prime timothy, $24@26; E. 1820's, 20@24c; 1871's, 15@19c.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf at $18@21; wagon, $20@25. Straw $1 ₱ ton.

ONIONS—Are in good supply, with sales in a regular way $5 00@6 00 per bbl.

PEAS—$1 65@1 75 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 16@18c ₱ lb; turkeys 14@16 ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at $1 10@1 12 ₱ bushel by car load, and $1 20@1 25 from store. Seeds—Baltimore $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl; Jerseys $6 25 @6 75 ₱ bbl.

SALT—By the car load $1 60 ₱ bbl; in a jobbing way $1 85 ₱ bbl.

RAGS—2½@3c ₱ lb, as to quality.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 20 ₱ bushel; clover $5 ₱ bushel; flax seed $1 85@1 90 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Old highwines 92@93c ₱ gallon.

GAME—Squirrels $1 75@2 00 ₱ doz; rabbits $1 50@ 2 00 ₱ doz; venison, saddles ₱ lb 15c, whole deer (gutted) quail $1 50 ₱ doz; pheasants $2 00@3 50 ₱ doz; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ₱ doz; wild turkeys $1 50@2 00 each; turkeys 14@15c ₱ lb; chickens 10@12½c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The market on Saturday was a quiet one, prices ruling about the same as the day previous. Buyers were offering lower figures. This, however, did not meet the views of holders, who were not in the humor to accept lower figures. The result was sales were restricted.

CRUDE.

The market was a quiet one. We heard of no sales in this mar et. The following were reported at

PARKER'S.

1,500 barrels Mutual $1 15
1,000 barrels Union 1 27

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet; holders were not anxious to force sales. We quote at 11¾c at the works.

Philadelphia.—We quote spot 12¾@c; February 13¾c; March 14¼@14¾c; April 14¾@14¾c.

New York—Firm at 13¾c; high test sold at 14¼ 14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City $1 90; country $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—The "Herald" says: The markets were very quiet and not materially changed throughout the region. On upper road market $1 25@1 37½. The market in Oil City was quoted at $1 30. Parkes United pipe was $1 15, and Union pipe $1 17½. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot $1 35
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot 1 35
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot 1 40
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot 1 37½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot 1 30
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union 1 15
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union 1 27½

NEW YORK, January 14.—Closing 123c.—Crude in bulk, but little doing; shows a general decline of ¼c; crude, in shipping order, inactive and nominal at 5½c; refined firmly held without activity; high test 14¼@c prompt delivery; ordinary, in carloads 13¾c, nominally 13¾ prompt delivery; 5,000 bbls sold at 13¾c; naphtha, still and depressed; sales 1,200 bbls city, 74c; refined, cases steady, 18¼@19c. Philadelphia quiet but firm, 13½c; January 7-8c; 60 first half of February, 13½c.

HOTSEVILLE, January 14.—Market quiet at $1 15.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 14.—Market quiet and steady at $1 15.

TIDIOUTA, January 14.—Market steady and quiet at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—Market quiet but steady at $1 37½@1 37½.

OIL CITY, January 14.—Market quiet at $1 25.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 14.—Market quiet at $1 12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Market quiet; S. W. 13½c; crude 5½; cases 18½c; same none; futures; February 13½c; March 14@14¼c; April 14¾@14¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	478
McKelvey	Star O W	477
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	313
Stevenson	Powerrifles O W	1,040
Jos. Bushnell	Model O. W	303
Jos Bushnell	Irwin & D's O W	800
McKelvey	Hyde Park O W	669
Fisher Bros	Crystal O W	590
Jos. Bushnell	Central O W	155
Jos. Bushnell	Citizens O W	159
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	710

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Standard O W	478
Star O W	477
Riverside O W	313
Central O W	155
Citizens O W	159
Brilliant O W	710
Total	5,540

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, January 10, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.
St. l and I. M. R. R	729	157	...
A. and E. R. R. to St. Louis	189	...	...
A. and P. R. R to Carondelet	380	...	...
C. A. and St. L. R. R	59	...	59
Ohio, and M. R. R	...	170	...
St. L., T. R. and I. R. R	...	20	...
O. and M. R. R	...	80	60
Lower Mississippi river	193	...	...
Total tons	1,129	347	259
Tons A. and P. brought in addition			110
St. Louis, and 20 tons lead and 400 tons zinc ore to Carondelet.—Republican.			

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Cotton firm at 15½c. Flour held at an advance. Grain firm. Wheat unchanged. Corn 65@66c. Oats 55@57c. Hay quiet. Provisions firm. Pork $15 12½@15 50. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¾c; clear sides 9c. Lard—Pierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 9¾@9¾c; good 8¾c. Whisky steady with moderate demand.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 14.—Grain dull; prices firm and unchanged. Wheat—No 1, $1 57; No 2, $1 43. Corn—on mixed Toledo; new do 66@67c. Oats—No 1, 56c; No 2, 48c; white 56c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 14.—Wheat dull. Corn firm and held at 80c. Barley firm; bayquinte $1 74@1 76. Peas scarce; Canada in demand 90c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1874.

MONEY

very easy during the afternoon, and offered freely at 5 per cent.

STERLING

quiet at 482¾ for sixty days, and 486 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates ranged at 4@7. Clearings, $20,560,000. Customs receipts, $320,000. Treasury disbursements, $765,000. The Clearing House to-day cancelled the remaining $570,000 of loan certificates issued during the panic. The net reserve of the associated banks is $18,000,000 greater than this time last year, and constantly increasing.

GOVERNMENTS

closed strong, with an increased demand.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	5-20's, '67	116¾
5-20's, '62	113¾	5-20's, '68	116¾
5-20's, '64	115¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, '65	116¾	10-40's	113¾
5-20's, '65, new	115¾	Currency 6's	114¾

STATE BONDS

with better feeling and prices improved.

Missouri	92	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, old	79¾	North Carolina, old	29¾
Tennessee, new	79¾	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	45		

STOCKS

week until first board, with a decline of ¼ at. The market then became strong and prices moved upward steadily to close upon some of the highest prices since the panic were made. The leading features were the Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Columbus Chicago and Indiana Central, and Rock Island. Sales reported from and two o'clock 129 000 shares, of which 28,000 were Lake Shore, 26,000 Union Pacific, 27,000 New York Central, 14,000 Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Columbus Chicago and Indiana Central, 7,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Rock Island, and 5,000 Wabash.

Canton	70	St. Paul preferred	72¾
W. U. Tel. Co	77¾	Wabash	48¾
Quicksilver	26¾	Do preferred	70
Adams Express Co	92¾	Ft. Wayne	91
Wells, Fargo & Co	68¾	Terre Haute	9
American Express	60	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	71	Chicago & Alton	103½
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	120
N. Y. Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
Erie	47¾	Cleve., Col & Cin	79
Do preferred	74	Burlington & Quincy	102¾
Harlem	125¾	Lake Shore	84¾
Do preferred	122	Panama	214
Michigan Central	84	Illinois Central	103¾
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific	34¾
Northwestern	61¾	Central Pacific	93¾
Do preferred	74	Union	88
Rock Island	104¾	Hartford & Erie	3
N. J. Central	99	Del. Lack	100¾
St. Paul	48¾	Bankers' bills	483

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring $1 25¾; No 2, $1 23¾ cash; $1 25 seller February; No 3, $1 17¾. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 53¾c cash or January, 60¾ February, 56¾c March. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 49¾c spot, 42¾c February. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 90c cash. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales No 2 at 91 and 40, the outside for Northwestern.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, old and nominal at $14 25. Lard lower but closed steady at 9c. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders, 6¼@6 55c; short rib middles, 7¼c. Green meats steady; sales shoulders 15 pounds average 5½c; short rib middles 3c. Hams, 10 pounds average 8¾@8½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at $5 55 12.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 97½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton in demand at 17½c. Flour less active and lower; receipts, 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State, $5 40@5 60; common to good, $5 80@6 15; extra State, $6 20@6 55. Whisky heavy and lower at 99c cash. Wheat less active and lower; No. 2 spring, $1 60@1 61; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 64@1 66; Minnesota spring, $1 60. Rye and malt quiet. Barley scarce at $1 85. Corn firm, with a fair demand; only western mixed in store, 92c; old yellow western, in store, 99c; white, afloat, 90c. Oats quiet; mixed western and white, 60@66c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude, 5½c; refined, 12½@13c. Turpentine firm at 44c. Leather firm at 27@30c; Orinoco 29@30c. Wool firmer; domestic fleece 40@ 70c; unwashed Saxfloc pulled 22@35c. Pork heavy; mess $15 75@16 00; new mess $15 50@15 75; old prime $14 75@15 00; new prime $14 50@14 75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; middles heavy; long clear 6¾c; short clear and lower; prime steam lard, January 9 5-16c; February 9 7-16@9½c. Butter steady at 21@35c. Cheese 9@13½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm at $1 66@1 68. Corn firm at 60c. Oats dull at 49@ 50c. Rye firm at 85@90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions opened firm and closed a shade easier. Pork quiet at $15 50. Lard quiet at 9¼@9¾c. Bulk meats—Little doing; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 7¼c; clear 7¾@8c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8¾@9½c. Green meats quiet; clear rib 7¼c; clear 7¾@8c. Hams, light, 12½@13c; heavy 12c. Whisky steady at 97c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Cotton firm at 15½c. Flour dull at unchanged prices. Grain firm. Wheat unchanged. Corn 65@66c. Oats 55@57c. Hay quiet. Provisions firm. Pork $15 12½@15 50. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¾c; clear sides 9c. Lard—Pierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 9¾@9¾c; good 8¾c. Whisky steady with moderate demand.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Swine—Receipts 4,900 head. No sales of live weights; city dressed firmer at $7 50@8 00, with bulk of sales at $8 00; western dressed steady at $6 75@7 25.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Harmonia	January 15	Hamburg.
Victoria	January 17	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 17	Liverpool.
Republic	January 17	Liverpool.
Egypt	January 17	Liverpool.
Russia	January 21	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 21	Liverpool.
Silesia	January 22	Hamburg.
Pereire	January 24	France.
Adriatic	January 24	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	January 24	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	January 24	Liverpool.
Etolia	January 24	Liverpool.
Greece	January 24	Liverpool.
Castalia	January 27	Liverpool.
Java	January 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 29	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.
Celtic	January 31	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Olympus	January 17	Liverpool.
Marathon	January 24	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	January 28	Liverpool.
Parthia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Kenilworth	January 15	Liverpool.
Ohio	January 22	Liverpool.
Neckerland	January 22	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. }
PITTSBURGH, January 14, 1874. }

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR— Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.

CITY MATTERS.

Contract Awarded.

Thomas J. Irwin, a clerk in the Register's office, has been awarded the contract for copying the judgment dockets in the District Court and Common Pleas—two dockets for each court. The bid was twelve cents per page of twenty-one lines. The bid is said to be very low.

Slight Fire Last Evening.

Shortly before six o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from No. 46, corner of Pike and Thirteenth street. It was caused by the burning of some dry goods in the store of C. Seldenstriker, No. 499 Penn avenue. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The firemen promptly extinguished the flames, and the loss will not exceed $100.

Registering Milk Dealers.

In the department of public health the milk dealers of the city are now being registered under the new law relating to the inspection of the lacteal fluid. Inspector Lindsay has issued notice that the registry must be made at once. Already one hundred and twenty dealers have been returned. The registry book shows the names of the dealer, place of business and where and from whom the milk is procured.

Another Charge of Burglary.

Another of the series of burglaries perpetrated in the East End during December last has been traced to Archibald Montague, who is already in jail on a similar charge, together with one for larceny. Mr. William Holmes yesterday made information against Montague for the same offences. On the night of December 9th Mr. Holmes's house was entered and a watch, chain, and a pocket-book containing a small amount of money, were taken. The watch was pawned, and it was learned that Montague had "placed" it. He will have a hearing on Friday, and his chances for a lengthy sojourn in the Western Penitentiary are excellent.

Orders in Bankruptcy.

Yesterday an order was granted in the bankruptcy matter of E. House vs. Blackmore & Nelson, allowing Sheriff Hare to pay the money in his hands accruing on an execution obtained by S. H. Gilmore before the injunction restraining certain creditors, was issued by the United States Court.

An order was granted allowing the assignee of G. W. Kredel, bankrupt, to dispose of certain book accounts and notes.

In the matter of Schoonmaker, bankrupt, an order was made allowing the assignee to prepare certain property for sale, and to dispose of the same at private sale.

Road Committee Organized.

The Road Committee of the Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon for organization. There were present, Messrs. Herron, Jeremy, Howard, Laufman, Perchment, Cunningham, Mitchell and Connelly. Mr. Laufman was elected chairman of the committee. On motion it was decided to meet on the third day of each month.

After discussion as to the amount of the appropriation needed for the ensuing year, it was decided to ask for $50,000.

Mr. Howard moved that the *Thirty*-seventh ward (Wilkins) be added *to the* second district.

Mr. Mitchell moved to amend by making Penn avenue the dividing line, and not the second district and part to the third district.

It was decided that the members of the wards composing the several districts should be the sub-committees of the districts.

Baltimore and Ohio.

(From the Chicago Tribune, January 8th.)

The public have been interested spectators of the fight between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railways, which has resulted in an extraordinary cheapening of freight and passenger fare between Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis on the one hand, and Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on the other. The question is naturally asked, Which can hold out longest? To answer this question, we must inquire which of them has the greater resources, and which is burdened with the smaller amount of liabilities, bearing in mind that the same rules which apply to the case of the Pennsylvania apply also to the great trunk lines between the West and the seaboard.

It is only necessary to present the financial exhibits of the corporations which are mainly parallel, and are competing for the same class of business. The table is instructive:

Roads	Miles op'rated	Capital stock.	Debts.	Total cap. & debt.
N. Y. Central	851	$89,484,3 0	$16,496,000	$105,981,300
N. Y. & Erie..	1,032	26,509,910	21,259,979	118,369 979
Pennsylvania.	1,247	57,171,950	62,856,997	120,028,947
Balt. & Ohio..	1,101	16,711,100	19,169,057	35,880,257

During the year, the New York Central and New York and Erie have had a severe struggle to meet their current obligation. The Pennsylvania Road obtained from the Legislature last April authority to increase its debt and capital stock by $33,000,000, and in October paid its dividend in scrip. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the only road which has met its own current and accumulated earnings a cash dividend of 10 per cent. expended $10,-000 0.0 cash in new rolling stock, bridges, steel tracks, and new roads; reduced its indebtedness, and added $2,800,000 to its surplus fund. Discarding fractions, its gross earnings were $20,000,000; expenses, $15,500,000; net earnings, $4,500,000. Of the year before, the net earnings were $5,000,000. Despite the extraordinary expenditures, the company added $2,800,000 to the surplus fund, which, on the 1st of October, 1873, amounted to $29,033,404. The company enjoys a credit, at home and abroad, superior to that of any other railroad company in the United States. It does business on the cash principle. It buys and builds with its own money. It has now under construction a road through Ohio and Indiana to Chicago, which was progressing during the whole season of the panic, and will be completed here during 1874. Now compare this condition of business with that of the other roads.

The New York Central Company has to pay out of its net earnings interest and dividends on $106,000,000; the New York and Erie on $118,000,000; the Pennsylvania on $116,000,-000, and the Baltimore and Ohio on $26,000,-000. In addition, the latter company has an invested surplus of $29,000,000, and the others have none. Despite the obstacles placed in its way by its rivals, it forms now one of the four great trunk lines from the West to the Atlantic. It is already able, even with a circuitous route, to carry passengers and freight from Chicago to the seaboard at a profit for less money than any of its rivals. It can deliver flour, grain and provisions on board the Liverpool steamer at Baltimore at rates that neither of its competitors, nor any other railroad built and operated on the watered-stock basis, can attempt. If the New York Central, New York and Erie and Pennsylvania Roads cannot afford to take a passenger from Chicago to New York or Philadelphia for less than $20, or flour at less than $1 25 per barrel, —and these rates are actually necessary to make a profit,—it follows that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, having to pay dividends on but one-fourth the amount of debt and capital, can perform the same transportation at much less. Estimating the operating expenses on all the roads to be the same, and equaling two-thirds of the gross receipts, each of the three roads has to pay interest and dividends on four times the amount of capital and debt that the other road has to satisfy. Consequently, what is but living profit to them is no large profit to the road doing business on a cash basis that it can always carry for less rates, and compel them to run at a loss, if competing for the same trade. Watered stock is a fraud, and the Baltimore and Ohio Road is the detective officer destined to expose it.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Second Day's Session—Interesting Financial Reports—New Officers Installed.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, reassembled yesterday morning at Schiller Hall and completed their labors.

A number of additional representatives, Past Master workmen, were announced in waiting. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred by W. W. Walker, S. M. W., on the same.

A communication was received from Franklin Lodge. No. 64, asking the admission of a brother as representative who has not passed the chair. After a lengthy discussion, the Grand Lodge decided that it would be establishing a bad precedent, and declined to grant the request.

D. J. McMillin, from the Finance Committee, reported that they had examined the Grand Recorder's report and find it correct. The Grand Recorder's report shows the following:

Balance in favor of the G. L.	$1,659 33
Balance of issurance on hand at report....	2,020 00
Insurance received from Pennsylvania assessments	23,319 00
Back Insurance assessments	612 00
Insurance from Supreme Recorder	514 00
Total	$27,492 33
Paid Insurance	$20,000 00
Paid Supreme Recorder	3,162 00
Cash on hand	4,330 00
Total	$27,492 00

They also report that they have examined the report of the Executive Committee and find it to be correct. The report shows a profit from the sale of merchandise during the last term of 5,660 45.

James Petrie, from the same committee, also presented a report stating that they had examined the Grand Receiver's report, and find it correct.

The report shows the following:

Cash on hand at last report, July 1, 1873	$ 404 61
Cash from Grand Recorder	3,340 04
Total	$3,744 65
Disbursed on sundry warrants	$3,631 30
Balance on hand	113 35
Total	$3,744 65

James McCondless, from the Committee on Laws and Supervision, presented a report approving the by-laws of a number of subordinate lodges.

The Grand Lodge officers, reported yesterday as having been elected for the ensuing year, were then installed by the following Supreme Grand Lodge Officers: W. W. Walker, S. M. W.; J. M. McNair, P. S. M.; W. S. Black, S. G.

A resolution was offered and carried, that the Grand Master Workman, Grand Recorder and Grand Receiver be appointed a committee to procure a set of regalia for this Grand Lodge, according to the regulations as laid down by the Supreme Lodge.

A number of bills from Deputy Grand Master Workmen, and the Past Master Workmen were presented and approved.

OLD TIME BOATING.

A Race on the Mississippi in 1841

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is an account of a steamboat race on the Mississippi river, between the steamers Amaranth and Boreas, written by "Mark Twain," going the rounds of the press. I have read it, and my mind wandered back to the days in which those boats flourished—I think between 1839 and 1845—as I was for a long time on the Boreas, in the intervals of those years, and knew Captain Thomas M. Fithian well; also his engineers and pilots. The capacity of her boilers for making steam was such that she was very decidedly a faster boat than the Amaranth, and as neither the persons nor the boats accord with Twain's description, I am inclined to believe that—though it is a well-told story—it is all fiction, except that the Amaranth was destroyed. If you can spare me space in your valuable paper, I will give you a true account of an exciting race which took place on the Upper Mississippi river in 1841, in which the Boreas was a competitor. Doubtless many of the old steamboatmen of that day who are still alive remember the Boreas. She was a three boiler boat, with a single engine, and was called the "Screamer." Men who lived along the river have told me that they had heard her *coughing* (puffing) steam from her escape pipe ten miles on a calm night.

When the race occurred she was running from St. Louis to Keokuk, in what was then called the "Quincy and Warsaw trade," which supported three good boats, each making two trips a week, the Anawan, leaving St. Louis on Monday and Thursday, the Boreas on Tuesday and Friday, and the Rosallie on Wednesday and Saturday. Tuesday and Friday were considered the best days, and Captain Cameron, of the Rosallie, for some reason which I do not now remember, claimed that he had the best right to them, consequently he started the Rosallie on these days in opposition to the Boreas, thinking he had the fastest boat and could run her off the days. They ran for glory for some weeks, and, of course, lost money. In the meantime they had several brushes of speed without any decisive result as to which was the fastest boat. The two captains finally agreed to run their boats a race from St. Louis to Keokuk, and the one reaching there first should have the days in dispute. Preparations were made for the race, and on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, both boats backed out from the St. Louis wharf. The Boreas had been lying about two hundred yards above the Rosallie, and had that much the start. Newman Robbins and John Burk were our pilots, Charley Harrison and Julius Massett the engineers. John Burk—who was then quite a young man—was at the wheel. He steered over to the Illinois shore. When opposite Brooklyn he ran up alongside of the Loyalhanna, a sternwheel boat running in the Illinois river. Unfortunately we got so close that the two boats became locked. The pilot of the Loyalhanna, as pilots generally do, felt disposed to hold on. The Rosallie was now gaining on us. Newman Robbins, seeing the strike—the result of the lock, if it was not broken, jumped over on the other boat and told her captain how it was—that we were running for the day. He immediately ordered his pilot to let us go and hold over and lock the Rosallie and hold her as long as he had held us. But he did not succeed. The Boreas, once more free, seemed to fly up the river, like the hound uncoupled from its slower companion when the chase is in view. The Rosallie was now about three lengths behind. The excitement amongst the officers was intense. The passengers, too, all save one, entered into the spirit of the race. That one was the most scared mortal I ever saw. He moved around amongst the passengers, discussing the chances of an explosion, an object of pity to some, to others one of contempt. Finally he got in conversation with an old Missouri river captain, who told him that the boilers were old, having been in a boat years before; that they never could stand much pressure, and that he expected every minute that the boat would be blown to atoms. This was too much; he made a beeline for the hurricane deck to Captain Fithian, and demanded to be set on shore. No amount of persuasion could induce him to remain on board—if he did, he said he would die. Though it was sorely against his will, Captain Fithian agreed to put him ashore at Alton. When he returned to the cabin, he met the "old Captain" who told him the safest place on the boat was on the upper deck as near the stern as possible. In the mean time the race was there as far back as he could get, determined to stay as long as he was on the boat. Not even the music of the engine, or the sight of the supper table could move him from his purpose. About ten miles up, we passed the steamer Osprey, and when we were opposite the mouth of the Missouri, the Rowend, a fast boat of that day, run up to us, but before she could get by she had to turn into the Missouri river.

All this time the Rosallie was holding her own with us. It had now become pretty generally known that we would have to stop at Alton to put the frightened passenger ashore. If that gentleman spends his eternity in the place to which he was so freely consigned by the enraged crew, he won't have any reason to complain of the cold. When we reached Alton the boat was run close up to the shore, the engine stopped, a plank was run out, and the timid individual started for the shore, which was in the deck hands, who were looking vengeance at him, were determined he should not reach without a bath. So when he had gone about half the distance, one of them, Hiram Holden, shouted, "Now, boys!" when in came the plank, and out went the passenger into about three feet of water. This seemed to please all on board, and the passengers cheered heartily. The Rosallie, Fithian, who was quite a strict man, tried to get mad, but his face would not let him, so he had to join in and laugh with the rest. The boat was handled fast, but by the time we were under way again, the Rosallie was some distance ahead. The excitement on the Rosallie, though perhaps not to the same degree as on the Boreas, was a great deal more demonstrative. The negro firemen were singing and dancing on the deck, which were so much in vogué in that day. Some of the deck hands on the stern of the boat were holding out the ends of lines to us, indicating thereby that they could tow us, while the passengers on the hurricane deck were cheering lustily. It was now dark. The slight head wind which we had felt from the start, and which was essential to the Rosallie in making steam, died completely away. This was in our favor, as we could make as much steam as our engine could work, without a fan. Most of the crew knew this, and were afraid to whistle for fear they would raise a breeze. Most of the passengers were collected on the boiler deck, too much interested to think that perhaps two hundred pounds of steam was pressing against the 5-16 boiler plates beneath their feet. Occasionally one of the passengers would come down on to the lower deck, pass around to the firemen, take a look at the fires, then to the engine room, and cast a suspicious glance at the steam gauge, and occasionally lay his hand on the safety valve rope, return up stairs and get as far aft as possible. About every half hour the bar keeper, old Brit., would take a bottle and a glass around to the firemen on watch, York and Sam, a dram of the best on the boat. We had gained about two lengths and the Rosallie was about the same. The volumes of black smoke which were rolling out of the Rosallie's chimneys were evidence of the fact that large quantities of pitch and tarred rope were being used. Excitement was getting steadily, and when opposite a small town called Portage, we were alongside. The coughing of the two boats and the echos sent back by the Illinois shore, made terrific and almost continuous noise. As it was now getting dark, the sparks came to pass—the firemen on the Rosallie, as a last resort, crowded in the furnaces an unusual amount of the inflammable material they had been using, when suddenly the large volumes of smoke were converted into solid flame for many feet above the chimneys. The chimneys were at a red heat, the iron caps and bottoms were thrown open, and all hands were called to throw water around the casing. The race was over and won, and we passed on without a cheer according to the Captain's request. STIRTS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME.

A Good Record—What Has Been Done During 1873.

The following table will show the work of the Young Men's Home, for the fall and winter months just passed, as well as the totals for the year:

	No. Meals Admitted.	Meals Given.	Lodgings.
October	1,110	4,952	4,048
November	1,389	9,769	6,610
December	1,386	9,291	6,000
	Religious services.	Aggregate attendance at services.	Signers to temperance pledge.
October	40	4,582	214
November	39	8,024	252
December	39	9,211	215
	Foreigners.	Catholics.	Having no trades.
October	625	483	756
November	628	509	1,021
December	594	648	1,092
	Single men.	Over 50 years old.	Under 25 years.
October	1,110	44	255
November	1,304	41	492
December	1,315	45	506

The totals for the year are as follows: No. admitted, 10,852; meals given away, 46,514; lodgings furnished, 42,439; religious services, 470; aggregate attendance at the same, 49 808; signers to the temperance pledge, 1,999; No. of foreigners, 9,125; number of Catholics, 4,403; number having no trade, 6,998; number of single men, 9,702; men over fifty years old, 573; number under twenty-five years old, 3,702.

The institution has been operated by the revenue derived from the paid department of the Home, the public never having contributed anything towards its support. In addition to the figures given above, showing the work accomplished by the Home, hundreds of men have been placed in employment through the agency of the Home, and in many other ways have their wants cared for.

But the number seeking aid and assistance at the Home has increased to such proportions that the superintendent of the institution, and the managers are about to ask the City Councils to pay the sum of ten cents for each meal furnished men sent to the Home by the Mayor and other city authorities. Heretofore the Home has not charged anything for keeping these parties, and as a consequence have fed and kept thousands sent there by the Mayor and Police Committee.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

The *popular prices* adopted by the management will render it possible for every one to hear the above lady, viz: 75 cents and no charge for reserved seat. We trust our readers will be present. The lady is two well known to require great praise at our hands. The London *Times* says of her:

Mrs. Scott-Siddons' histrionic abilities are of the highest order. In tragedy of the most mirth-provoking kind, she is equally *au fait*, equally certain to "bring down the house." Shakspeare's fertile brain has created nothing beyond her powers, and she runs the whole gamut of the passions in a single evening.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Regular Meeting of Commissioners—Condensed Statement of Expenditures During 1873—Fires During December—New Building on the South Side.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Present—Messrs. Chambers, Jones, Pitcairn, McIlroy, Torley, Walton and Wilson, President

The report of the Secretary was read and accepted. It sets forth that since the last meeting of the Board warrants were drawn as follows:

For Salaries for December, 1873	$8,839 22
On Contract for Store House, and repairs to	1,000 00
Horses	2,763 85
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co	3,000 00
Sundry bills approved	2,486 55
	$17,089 62

Of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1874, there remains undrawn $45,122 30.

In presenting a statement of the amount expended during the year 1873 the Secretary says: As the extraordinary expenditures occasioned by the necessity of affording proper fire protection to the East End and the South Side amounted to about $110,000 00, it will be seen that the actual running expenses for the year were less than $125,000 00. The statement will be prepared in detail for the forthcoming annual report. Following is the statement:

EXPENDITURES FOR 1873.

For Chief Engineer	$ 1,665 00
" " Assistant Chief Engineer	1,385 00
" " Engine Company No. 1	1,282 02
" " " No. 2	5,946 26
" " " No. 3	7,299 36
" " " No. 5	5,996 21
" " " No. 6	7,546 28
" " " No. 7	7,357 02
" " " No. 8	3,934 64
" " " No. 9	7,291 23
" Hose Company No. 10	5,459 32
" Walton Company	4,594 07
" Mechanics Company	4,457 34
" Hook and Ladder "A"	5,450 00
" " " B"	5,246 71
" " " C"	1,596 17
" Store keeper	1,200 60
" Fuel wagon driver	840 00
" Secretary	999 96
" Apparatus	29,761 30
" House	34,674 22
" Hose	96,125 22
" Horses	5,291 90
" Feed	5,733 44
" Expense	3,486 45
" Real Estate	5,700 00
" Fuel	1,115 79
" Harness	514 63
" Alarm Telegraph, including salaries and extensions	32,379 31
" Sundry supplies	1,122 52
" Equipment	122 64
Total	$323,255 59

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Chief Engineer White's report for December was read and accepted. He reports a total of twenty three fires and alarms, with a loss, so far as could be ascertained, of $925.

Mr. George Dawson was appointed a member of Engine Co. 9 (Relief) in place of Jacob King, resigned.

Peter Delaney, of *Engine Co. No. 1* (Eagle) was *discharged* by order of the Board for disorderly conduct.

December 13, 1873, sent engine of No. 10 Hose Company to the Lawrenceville water works, where she was engaged in pumping for five days.

December 14th, engine of No. 6 (Vigilant) pumped four hours at Rhodes's brewery, for which a bill of $50 has been rendered.

December 19th, Mechanics engine was sent to pump out cellars on the South Side as directed by the Commissioners. After pumping about four hours the machinery broke down by the breaking of the plungers, and was out of service four days. December 26th she was sent back again, and pumped for thirty hours. Again she broke, filled and the Reserve engine was put to pumping.

James Slattery has been appointed on Company No. 1, vice Delaney, discharged.

The appointments of the Chief were confirmed, and Messrs. McIlroy, Chambers and Torley were appointed a committee to arrange numbers of companies.

Superintendent Dalwood reported the appointment of Walter S. Muse to fill the vacancy as operator in the alarm office. Approved.

The plans for the proposed new engine house to be erected corner of Bingham and Sandusky streets, South Side, were presented and after examination approved.

The Building Committee was instructed to advertise in three daily papers for proposals for the construction of the building.

After examination of a number of bills were acted upon and business not of public importance was transacted, the Board adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas Court—Judge Stowe and Collier.

The ejectment case of Wall vs. Wall, taken up on the 5th instant, was decided—the jury finding for the defendant.

R. B. Clark vs. the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company. Verdict for the plaintiff, $5,-969 80.

Bowman vs. Bayne. Verdict for plaintiff, $245 72.

Neil, trustee, vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

135. Scheffler vs. P., V. and C. R. R. Co.
194. Wilhelm vs. P., V. and C. R. R. Co.
188. Com. for use vs. Herriott et al.
29. McNeill & Bro. vs. Foster & Struthers.
40. Hendrickson vs. Rees.
41. Blood vs. Lewis.
158. Hill vs. Coulter.
48. Fawcett, Brown et al.
55. McClintock et al. vs. Barton & Keeny.
59. O'Byrne vs. Dean.
64. Coyle vs. Kirk.
66. Pittsburgh Bridge Co. vs. Adams et al.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Wm. Williams vs. the Lawrenceville and Pittsburgh Passenger Railway Company, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $1,613 85.

The case vs. Brown, before reported, is still on trial.

J. A. McMurtrie vs. C. A. Dravo et al. owners of the steamer St. Charles. Plaintiff shipped a large number of paraphernalia, with a circus from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, but the boat was burned at Cincinnati and the freight lost. This is an action to recover the value of property. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Confried vs. Gilmore.
Hatch and wife vs. Dravo.
McClelland vs. Robinson, Rea & Co.
Miller et al. vs. Bennett.
Barton vs. Simmonds.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Frank A. Stenger was acquitted of assault and battery on Owens, and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

John Collins plead *nole contendere* to larceny, and John Doyle to receiving stolen goods, on both of which Wendell. The property stolen consisted of a revolver worth $40, and $8 in money.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Peter Sprey, indicted for assault and battery on John Marks, defendant paying two-thirds of the costs. A cross suit for assault and battery was similarly settled, as was also another indictment for the same offense against Marks, on oath of Phillip Heim.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Bell J. Dravo, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Johanna Gallagher, during which testimony being given that the prosecutrix paying the costs. Another indictment preferred against Duncan by Hugh Gallagher was settled on payment of the costs by the defendant.

James N. Mackey, reported as on trial yesterday, was convicted of keeping a bawdy house, on oath of Erasmus Nicholls.

Joseph Wacker was acquitted of a charge of larceny, on oath of William Scherzer.

Elizabeth Stone was found not guilty of aggravated assault and battery on Mary Ballard.

Patrick McEnally, of North Fayette township, who plead nolo contendere to two indictments for illegal liquor selling, was fined $75 and costs on each.

James Owens was convicted of assault and battery on Frank A. Stenger. A similar verdict was rendered against the defendant on an indictment founded on the oath of William C. Barry.

Elizabeth Kennedy was tried for assault and battery on Mary and Adam Myers. The jury acquitted in both cases, and put the costs on Adam Myers.

Peter Meninger, indicted for malicious mischief, was acquitted, and half the costs put upon the prosecutor.

Charles H. Lewis and William A. Robinson, alias Urquhart, were next arraigned on a charge of false pretenses, in collecting ten dollars from Mrs. Speeler, by representing themselves as agents for Eaton Bros. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Charles Cappes.	Geo. Atheron,
John Pruting.	J. A. Smith,
Stevenson et al.	Peter Meninger.
Daved Hamm.	John Beiber.
Wm. Long.	Wm. Burke.
A. Minnie.	Charles Trizell.
John Rabe.	Gustave Cline,
Solomon Haynes.	John W. McCann.
Elizabeth Chrisson.	D. S. McKnight.
Ludwig Kurth.	J. A. Kohrsen.
Thomas Kramer.	Elizabeth Tobin.
Francis Morian.	Chas. H. Lewis, et al.
Louis Keib.	

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collison on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

On Tuesday afternoon a collision occurred on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad near Salineville, which resulted in the serious injury of one of the employees. The engines and rolling stock were badly damaged and considerable loss sustained. An officer of the road makes the following statement regarding the accident:

It was criminal carelessness on the part of the engineer and conductor of the south bound freight. The rules require freight trains to wait indefinitely for each other at schedule meeting points. Summitville, O., is a meeting point for the two trains that collided. The south bound train came to the meeting point and stopped, and the men went to sleep. After twenty-five minutes delay the engineer whistled off brakes and started. The north bound train had not arrived, and they met in a cut three miles south of the passing place. Both engines and four cars were badly wrecked, one brakeman named Frank Fraser losing his foot. All jumped off, and none but the one who was hurt by rolling back on the track after striking the ground, were injured. The conductor claims that he was sick.

The Kennedy-Ross Case.

The hearing in the case of councilman Wm. C. McCarthy against Civil Engineer Kennedy of the Water Extension Department, and ex-Secretary Ross, has been postponed at the instance of both sides until Tuesday next, at two o'clock, P. M.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The New Committee Probing for Facts—Mr. McCarthy Makes Serious Inquiries—A Sub-Committee to Investigate Contracts—The Committee Request Relief from Issuing Bonds.

The new Water Committee met again last evening to look into matters connected with the water extension business as left by the late Commission. Fourteen out of twenty-four members were present, Mr. Chalmers occupying the chair.

The Controller, who was present, stated that water bonds to the amount of $8,500 had been issued, for which the Water Commission had given no receipt. After explanation it was decided to give a receipt for that amount.

THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

Mr. Watson moved that a supplement to the ordinance authorizing the issue of water bonds in sums of only $1,000 be prepared, with a proviso validating the issue already made of bonds in excess of $1,000.

City Solicitor Bigelow, being called on for his opinion, stated that a committee of Councils had been appointed to prepare an ordinance not only covering this matter, but touching all matters pertaining to the issue of water bonds.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion, and Mr. Hunter offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the City Solicitor to prepare an ordinance repealing so much of the ordinance as gives the Water Committee power to issue bonds, and transferred that power to the City Comptroller, under the supervision of the Finance Committee.

The committee then passed upon all bills duly probated except the livery bill. Despite the explanation of Mr. Watson, that "Civil" Engineer Kennedy had been authorized by the late Water Commission to run that bill, the committee by a vote of five yeas to six nays refused to pass upon it, without further inquiry.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, it was resolved that monthly committees of five be appointed to visit the new water works and reservoirs, and supervise the check rolls.

Messrs. Harrison, Aull, Mitchell, Watson and Fox were appointed the committee for the current month.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. LOWRY.

Mr. Mitchell read the following communication from Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer:

To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Appreciating the magnitude and importance of the work entrusted to me, I respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of informing yourselves concerning the character, cost and present status of its work in my department, believing that such action may in a measure serve as a guide for your committee in future, and at the same time enable you to furnish the public such facts as the citizens of Pittsburgh may properly demand.

Should the suggestion meet your approval, I would invite you to visit the foundation of the new engine house at such time as may suit your convenience. Although the work is at present covered with water, by giving me three days notice I will be prepared to submit the work to your inspection.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH L. LOWRY,
Mechanical Engineer.

The communication was received and filed and the invitation accepted with the understanding that the monthly committee should notify the general committee as to the time when it would be most convenient to visit the works.

Petitions for the laying of pipe on Torrens and Jackson streets were presented.

On motion, a committee consisting of Mr. Hunter, Dr. Perchment and Mr. McCarthy, were appointed to investigate and report as to the relative cost of water pipe laying under the Water Commission and the Water Committee, in order to see by which body water pipe was laid cheapest.

Mr. McCarthy moved the appointment of a committee to whom should be referred the contract for fifty-inch pipe, with instruction to examine into the legal and all other aspects of the case.

Mr. Mitchell moved to amend by placing the matter in the hands of the committee just appointed on the cost of pipe laying.

Mr. McCarthy accepted the amendment and said that he understood that there was none but a verbal contract for this fifty-inch pipe, and the order was given on a piece of paper nearly double what it is now, and that some fifteen lengths of the pipe now lay upon Liberty street, showing that it had not yet been needed.

Mr. Watson, who explained that the Water Commission, some time last July or August, had authorized Mr. Kennedy to contract with Smith & Son for as much 50-inch as was needed.

Mr. Kennedy—Sixteen sections. I would like to make a statement.

Mr. McCarthy objected to this, stating that when the committee was appointed, it would be time enough for Mr. Kennedy to give this statement. Any statement now would be like "forestalling the market."

Mr. Mitchell favored all sides being heard at this time, and on motion Mr. Kennedy was allowed to make his statement.

Mr. Kennedy explained that he was ordered to get sixteen sections of fifty-inch pipe, but afterwards the plan was changed. He would say, however, that the connection between the new pumping house and the nearest reservoir (about three-quarters of a mile) must be laid with fifty-inch pipe, and would not cost less than $200,000."

The amendment to refer this matter to the pipe laying committee was adopted with the understanding that it should be investigated in all its bearings.

Mr. McCarthy then called attention to the fact that on Saturday last, Mr. Hall, of Missouri, Secretary, J. T. B. Slater, of Maryland, Engineer Kennedy was discovered in the act of taking away a book belonging to the Water Commission, and prosecution was brought against him as well as against John Ross for a similar offense. He then moved that a committee of three be appointed to engage counsel to prosecute those parties.

The question being called, Mr. McCarty demanded the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

Yeas—McCarthy, Rayburn, Hunter, Riley, Mears, Perchment, Fox and Chalmers—8.

Nays—Mitchell, Watson, Harrison, Rush, Aull, and Cunningham—6.

So the motion was carried, and the chair appointed as the committee Messrs. McCarthy, Riley and Mears.

Adjourned.

COAL MINERS' CONVENTION.

Second Day's Session—Differences Between Railroad and Rivermen—The Joint Resolution on Ventilation as Presented in the Legislature Endorsed—Election of Officers.

The Miners' Protective and Progressive Association of Western Pennsylvania met again yesterday and completed their labors.

On motion the question of dividing the counties into districts, and the appointment of suitable persons to act as District Deputies, was referred to the separate counties to settle for themselves.

Mr. Steiner spoke in reference to the manner in which he conceived the position of the miners in misrepresented in some of the public prints.

A motion was made and carried that this association become a branch of the National Association.

The question was then taken up, "Shall the river and railroad men be allowed the privilege of weighing their own sectional grievances?"

The proposition was discussed at considerable length, and finally determined in the negative.

The next proposition discussed was, "Shall we adopt the eight hour system, as a sufficient day's work in this section, both river and railroad?"

Pending action on the question, the association adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After some further discussion it was decided to ask a reduction of working hours to eight.

A discussion occurred on the question of ventilation, whereupon it was agreed to advocate the passage of the joint resolution heretofore before the Legislature and upon which the two Houses failed to agree.

An election for officers then took place.

Mr. Wm. B. Street was elected President and Mr. George Archibald, Secretary.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Geneva Cross" runs spendidly, attracting a larger audience each night. The support is better than in "Article 47," and is, indeed all that could be expected. Mr. Gotthold sustains a part second only to the leading role of "Gabrielle," and is very acceptable. The mounting of the piece is in some respects superb. The closing scene, in which the Prussians succeed in breeching the walls of the prison in which the condemned prisoners are confined, is very effective. The fire is, of course, the main attraction. She seems to improve every night. As the *Dispatch* aptly puts it, "Miss Morris seems to have grown in favor as she has become familiarized with her surroundings."

Trimble's Varieties.

There is such a variety of good things, and such good variety things, served up to the patrons of this theater, that it is almost impossible to enumerate them. Miss Maude Gray, Pete Cannon, King Sabaro, and the others of the company are all first class. The bill for to-night will be entirely new, and gotten up in Harry Williams's best style. Go early if you would find a vacant chair.

Bank Elections.

We present further returns of bank elections as follows:

ALLEGHENY NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Arthur Hobson, James McBrier, John A. Myler, W. A. Reed, David Macferron, James Park, Jr., Frederick D. Eshelman, Alfred Slack, Joseph Meyers.

WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK.—Bernard Welker, Charles Sheriff, W. S. Jackson, W. H. Lemon, Edward Mansfield, S. P. Hollis, W. G. Hoover, Louis Wiederhold, Col. D. B. Morris, W. E. Davis, Erasmus Hoeveler, Dr. J. D. Thomas, W. B. Andrews.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMPANY.—President—Josiah Reamer. Directors—Thos. J. Burchfield, James L. Marshall, William B. Serrel, D. C. Thompson, Henry A. Weaver, James W. Campbell, Henry A. Fregvogel, E. W. Swentzel, E. H. Nevin, Jr.

PETER GALLAGHER, a brakeman on the Pan Handle railroad, yesterday fell between two cars at Mansfield, and the train passing over him, crushed both of his legs. He has a wife and child living at Mansfield.

THE VERY LATEST.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Interview with President Gowan.

The Story of the Operators.

PRICE OF COAL NOT TO BE AFFECTED.

Strike of Greatest Damage to the Strikers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1874.

The threatening report of the commencement of an extended strike among the miners of the Schuylkill anthracite coal region, sent by the Associated Press from Pottsville last night, quoting the grave apprehensions of the *Standard* of that city, the leading journal in the mining section of Pennsylvania, suggested to your correspondent the desirability of obtaining the views of F. B. Gowan, President of the Reading Railroad, the principal transporting company, and the Reading Coal and Iron Company, the largest operators in the disaffected coal fields.

This gentleman did not want to talk, as he feared that the constant agitation of the subject in the newspapers would tend to widen the breach so deplorable to the interests of the laborer and the capitalist. In the course of a conversation, however, he spoke warmly of the violation by the miners of the agreement made by their committee when they met the operators' committee at Pottsville, on the 8th inst. This agreement was to the effect that the miners were to consider the proposition made by him to reduce the basis of wages to $2 25 in the contingency of a fall in prices, but they were to continue at work at the old wages of 1873, until the 17th inst., and, indeed, through the month until a distinct and formal disagreement should be arrived at by the committees of both parties. This had not been done, but a strike had already occurred in hasty disregard of the arrangement made by their own committee. He had therefore been forced to take other means of supplying his customers, the company being a large retail business, such as purchasing coal from other sections of Pennsylvania. He was then preparing the weekly circular of prices for publication, by which it appeared that he was drawing his coal from these regions.

"The miners must remember," said he, "that strikes now-a-days will not have the same effect as in former times, when they were resorted to by men as a means of raising coal in price to the consumer, and thereby eventually giving them higher wages. This shall not be the case now. We can undoubtedly control the market, and we intend that coal shall be at the same price to the consumer at the end of the strike as before. The only loss that may be—as it would be under ordinary circumstances. So also, during the strike, it shall not be made a pretext for an increase in prices. The strike will only hurt the company, the miners, and, through them, the general interests of the country. To show how unreasonable their course is, in acting before the 17th inst., it is indubitable that the miners will lose more in one week by striking than they would in a whole year under the reduction suggested by me. I was very loath to be drawn into the controversy, not being a member of the committee, and do not know now what will be done."

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE—INDUSTRY BLO